P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,002—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7332	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Whelar	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,020.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,743	25th Aug, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Session House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,307	Feydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchatean, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 4th August.

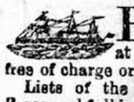
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SULTAN	2884	Stahl	3rd Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th July., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markar's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36 8	32 8
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	29 0	26 0
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO. LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. QUICK TONIC.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

TREACHER'S CONDITION POWDER.

UNEQUALLED for improving the Condition of Horses and keeping them in a healthy state.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF, AND RECOMMENDED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

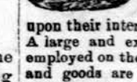
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1819 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE (unpaid) at Bombay, becoming VACANT on 1st September, owing to the resignation of H. COURTENAY WRIGHT, Esq., candidates for the same are hereby invited to forward their application to the MINISTER of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, in time to reach Copenhagen before 11th October next,

Copenhagen, 6th July, 1900.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognized Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 500 BALES FULLY-GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order of Messrs Hurgonal Hardyal and on account and at the risk of Tarachund Moorlidhur:—

In the godown of Messrs, Breul and Co., in Bhagooria Lane—

400 bales fully good Bengal Cotton.

In the godown of Khimji Visram, No. B, in Chunda Ramjee Premises—

100 bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NIGHT SOIL DEPOT LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th day of August, 1900, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhobie Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1896, and indentures of further charge, respectively dated the 19th day of May, 1897, and the 1st day of December, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 1242, new No. 1039, old Survey No. 161, and new Survey No. 8016, 1 2 under with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 516-17-18 and Street Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and all which premises are situated at Girgaum, on the north side of Night Soil Depot Lane, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kharsedjee Rustomjee Daroowala, on or towards the West by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Setna, on or towards the North by the property of Purshotum Vithoba and by the property of Ganesh Ramji, and on or towards the South by the Night Soil Depot Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Saraff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his Office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,60,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1925.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest o any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
28th July, 1900. Agents.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st August, 1900, the UP and DOWN MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the Principal Stations on this Railway, at the TIMES shown below :—

For UP TRAINS read from the BOTTOM and for DOWN TRAINS read from the TOP.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE OF TRAINS BETWEEN ITARSI, JHANSI AND AGRA AND TUNDLA AND JHANSI AND CAWNPORE.

DOWN TRAINS. Pass.	Pass.	Mail.	STATIONS.	UP TRAINS. Mail.	Pass.	Pass.
14 35	6 25	13 25	D Itarsi ..... A	23 42	10 30	21 20
15 20	7 5	13 51	D Hoshangabad ..... D	22 20	9 47	20 42
18 35	10 10	15 39	A Bhopal ..... D	21 23	6 25	17 40
21 30	...	...	D Bhopal ..... A	...	...	14 50
4 30	...	...	A Ujjain ..... D	...	...	7 40
12 15	10 22	15 49	D Bhopal ..... A	20 55	5 20	17 20
0 15	14 26	18 49	A Bina ..... D	18 6	1 10	11 34
...	...	20 0	D Bina ..... A	16 15	...	...
...	...	23 17	D Sangor ..... D	13 32	...	...
...	...	6 0	D Damoh ..... D	10 5	...	...
...	...	11 45	A Katni, E I Ry ..... D	4 45	...	...
...	...	20 15	D Bina ..... A	15 45	...	...
...	...	8 0	D Guna ..... D	11 18	...	...
...	...	12 35	A Baran ..... D	5 30	...	...
0 45	14 46	19 19	D Bina ..... A	17 55	0 38	11 4
2 56	16 43	23 45	D Lalitpur ..... D	16 42	22 50	8 55
6 0	19 5	2 22	A Jhansi ..... D	14 17	20 10	5 10
* 45	9 0	23 40	D Jhansi ..... A	14 14	4 15	* 21
9 42	13 25	2 38	D Orai ..... D	12 1	23 37	14 56
11 25	14 27	3 29	D Kalpi ..... D	11 18	22 17	12 50
14 40	...	...	A Hawirpore Road D	...	19 37	8 20
...	17 15	5 30	A Cawnpore O & R Ry ..... D	9 40	19 15	...
6 40	19 40	23 15	D Jhansi ..... A	14 3	19 35	3 30
10 28	22 31	3 35	D Gwalior ..... D	11 58	16 20	23 59
13 24	1 21	3 19	D Dholpur ..... D	10 7	13 4	21 11
	Arr					
16 19	3 45	4 56	D Agra, Fort ..... D	8 53	10 55	18 59
17 20	...	5 30	A Tundla ..... D	8 1	...	17 55

*Third Class Passengers only will be booked by these trains between Hawirpore Road and Jhansi.

JHANSI-MANIKPUR SECTION.

6 35	...	...	D Manikpur ..... A	...	...	17 48
7 55	...	...	D Karwi ..... D	...	...	16 35
11 10	...	...	D Banda ..... D	...	...	13 54
13 45	...	...	D Mahoba ..... D	...	...	11 *53
15 45	...	...	D Harpalpur for Nowrangi ..... D	...	...	9 40
19 5	...	...	A Jhansi ..... D	...	...	6 25

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.
Jhansi, the 25th July, 1900.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4, No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 1-48m., 1-56a. Low water, 7-17m., 8-3a.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay XI. on tour.

POLO.—Ground reserved for practice this afternoon, at 5-15 p.m. (weather permitting).

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Adelina Patti entered and s.s. Bull Mouth left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Cambridge, s.s. Satrunji, and s.s. Sabarmati entered and the s.s. Mozaffari left the dock yesterday and s.s. King Arthur left it on Sunday.

THE "NAG PUNCHMI" FAIR.—The annual "Nag Punchmi" Fair will be held at Bellasis Road today.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a match on the Oval this evening, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Telegraphs. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—Gosi, Scott; back, Ross, half-backs, Gilliams, Moore, Bromley; forwards, Marshall, Reid, Powell, Francis, and Ker.

ASSAULT ON A PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Merwanji Pestonji, a Parsee, was charged with assaulting a municipal peon. It appeared that, on Sunday afternoon, while the complainant, a peon in the Executive Engineer's Department, was driving a stray buffalo from the Maidan to the pound, the accused went up to him and after some altercation assaulted him. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for China and Japan, per transport Muttra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per French s.s. "Sydney," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 2nd August. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., (weather permitting.)

March	Profana Novesta ..... Smetana
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow ..... Paul de Loetz
Selection	Rip Van Winkle ..... Planquette
Valse	Monte Cristo ..... Kolar
Selection	La Cigale ..... Caryll
Polka	Ionian ..... Wardroper

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PEARLS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Inspector Power charged Govind Khandoo, an old Hindoo, with being in illegal possession of several strings of pearls, of the value of Rs. 500. On Saturday before last the accused was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion, while attempting to sell some of the pearls to a Marwaree, at Bhendy Bazaar. Some evidence having been recorded the accused was remanded to jail for a week in order to enable the police to find out the owner of the pearls, and to ascertain the antecedents of the accused, who is a resident of Satara.

THE SANATAN BHARATH DHARMA MAHA-PARISHADH.—At a meeting held on Sunday afternoon, at Anantrushi's Oart, of the Sanatan Bharath Dharma Maha Parishadh, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That Dr. Sir Bhalchandra be appointed a vice-president of the Parishadha to fill up the vacancy created by the death of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. 2. That the invitation of the Bharath Maha Mandal to attend the fourteenth congress, on the 8th proximo, at Delhi be accepted. 3. That two learned Shastris and five other gentlemen be sent as delegates from the Mahamandal to the next Delhi Congress. 4 That the next sitting of the Maha Parishadha—the main institution—will be held in October next at Kurundwad. Thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gunesh Jeveda and Tricum Tuljanam, both Hindoo labourers, were charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with travelling without tickets from Itola to Grant Road. The accused, it appears, got into the train at the Vishwamitri station, with tickets for Itola, the next station. Instead of getting down at Itola, the accused continued their journey with the same tickets and arrived in Bombay. While alighting at the Grant Road station, the accused were detected. Being questioned by the court, they pleaded poverty, and said that they arrived in Bombay to earn their livelihood either by begging or by work. They had no money to pay for the tickets. The magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was not paid.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Goolam Hoosen Mahomed Ali, a Bori, charged Harivalabhdas Bhaidas, a share and estate broker, with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that complainant entered into an agreement with the accused on the 2nd June last to sell certain landed property at Jairajbhai Street for Rs. 15,750, and at the same time to purchase from the accused his landed property at Andheri for Rs. 10,000. An agreement was accordingly executed, the accused agreeing to pay complainant Rs. 2,000 as earnest money. A cheque was given to the complainant for that amount on William Watson and Co., but he afterwards found that accused had not sufficient funds in the bank to meet that payment. Hence the charge. The magistrate held that the transaction was of a civil nature and acquitted the accused.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—The intense heat which we experienced at Bhownagar for two days culminated in a heavy shower of rain amounting to 60 cents, in 15 minutes; at Sihore two inches were measured in two days. Gonilwad and Jalalawad have received good rain. A report of rain having fallen at Porbander, Veraval, and Jamnagar has reached this side. The rivers which are almost dry in Kathiawar assumed the appearance of the rivers of the first magnitude. A poor-house has been erected at Songad where the inmates of it are fed twice, under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, clothing are also supplied. The following is the rain register:—Sihore, 2 in.; Jalla, 2 in.; Bolad, 1 cent and 20 in.; Rampur, 1 cent; Chuda, 95 cents; Limbdi, 1 cent and 37 in.; and Wadhwan, 50 cents.

ASSAULT BY A SAILOR.

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, A. Cory, described as a seaman, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 24th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused got down from a victoria, near the Prince's Dock, and when the driver demanded his fare he threatened to strike him, and the latter ran away. The accused then went up to a police sepoy, and told him to salute him and "form fours." On the sepoy refusing to do either, the accused struck him on the head.

The accused stated in his defence that he was in company of some friends at the time, and unfortunately they were a bit jollier than they ought to be. Some sort of disturbance took place at the dock-gate, but owing to the state in which he was he could not say what actually occurred. This was his first offence. He had not been in Bombay before. He was sorry for what he had done, and he promised that such a thing should not happen again.

The Magistrate: Every one will say that he is sorry after he has done a wrong thing.

The Accused: I give my word of honour that this will never occur again. I might also add that I have suffered considerably by this occurrence in connection with my employers.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the practice of ordering police sepoys to salam and parade, and of assaulting them if they did not do so, was one which ought to be put a stop to. The dignity of police sepoys must be kept up. He would, however, take into consideration what the accused had said in mitigation of his offence, and fine him Rs. 15.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

REVERSAL OF AN ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE.

PIROZBAI VS. HORMUZSHA MANOCKJEE MODY.

THIS was an application for revision of an order of Mr. L. P. Lakhia, first class magistrate, Surat City, in a case in which the plaintiff Pirozbai had applied to the magistrate for separate alimony under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the ground of her husband's neglecting to maintain her. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, with Mr. A. D. Laicaca, appeared for the applicant Hormuzsha, while Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. R. R. Desai, represented the plaintiff and respondent.

The facts of the case are that on infomation of Pirozbai, the magistrate issued a summons to her husband, requiring him to appear in person or by a duly authorised vakil or mookhtyar in his court on the 21st February last, and shew cause why he should not maintain his wife. On that date the case was postponed for want of time till the 1st March, but in the meantime a notice was served by the magistrate on the respondent's pleader, Mr. Ghandi, informing him that the case was further adjourned to 10th March. On the latter day, before the case was called on, Mr. Ghandi gave up the brief, whereupon the respondent instructed a mookhtyar to appear for him. The magistrate disallowed the mookhtyar from representing the respondent and proceeded with the hearing ex parte and made an order requiring the respondent to pay his wife a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 for her separate maintenance. It was argued by Mr. Paymaster on behalf of the applicant that it was imperative upon the magistrate to take all evidence in the presence of the husband; and that if the husband was absent he could proceed ex parte only if satisfied that there was wilful neglect on the part of the respondent to appear. As was evident from the facts, the summons as well as the notice of adjournment requiring the respondent to appear in court, did not amount to an order to appear in person. The mookhtyar had often appeared in the same magistrate's court before, and if the magistrate disallowed him from appearing on behalf of the respondent, he ought to have given the latter sufficient time for engaging another vakil. The magistrate also erred in admitting the certificate of Dr. Rukhmibai as evidence of cruel treatment on the part of the respondent without calling and cross-examining her.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in reply, stated that the certificate, although inadmissible as evidence of cruelty, was properly admitted in the lower court on its being produced by the plaintiff as having been given to her. There was also a mass of evidence of cruelty. It was wholly within the discretion of the magistrate to allow or not to allow a mookhtyar to plead in any case, and it was not incumbent on him to give notice of this to the respondent if he was satisfied that he had committed default in appearing.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the court's decision, said: We think there was no evidence on which the magistrate could properly be satisfied that the accused wilfully neglected to attend the court on the 10th March. The magistrate held that the personal attendance of the accused had not been dispensed with, but considering the printed form of summons issued in the first instance to the accused, in which he was invited to appear personally or by vakil or mookhtyar, we think it was not unreasonable on his part to suppose that his personal appearance was not required. It is true that, in the notice of the 23rd February, the same phrase was not repeated, but there was no express revocation of the terms of the previous notice, which impliedly dispensed with personal attendance. Moreover, as this second notice was served not on accused himself, but on his pleader, it could hardly be taken for an order for personal appearance. On the 10th March, the accused sent a mookhtyar whom the court, acting in the exercise of its discretion, refused to admit. But although the magistrate may have been fully justified in this refusal, we think that he ought not to have treated the absence of the accused as due to wilful neglect to attend. In these circumstances the magistrate was not entitled under the provisions of section 488, sub-section 6, to proceed ex parte; and we must, therefore, set aside his order and direct him to proceed with the hearing of the application according to law. We must also point out that he ought not to have admitted the medical certificate as evidence without calling as as a witness the lady by whom at was furnished.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Govind Harree, a Hindu, of questionable character, was charged by Inspector Brewin, with cheating Kashibai, a woman, in respect of Rs. 400 in cash. The police enquiries show that, about eight months ago, accused went to complainant, who resides at Dadur, and represented to her that he wished to cash a cheque for Rs. 11,000, which had been given to him by some one, but that he was unable to do so as the bank demanded from him a deposit of Rs. 400 before negotiating it. Govind then assured the woman that in the event of her lending him the necessary amount, he would cash the cheque and then return to her at once the amount borrowed, plus Rs. 100 as interest. The woman stated that she agreed to lend the money, which she raised by pledging her ornaments and then with a friend, named Haree Sowlia, accompanied Govind to the Maidan, where she handed over the Rs. 400 to Govind. The latter left with the money, stating that he would cash the cheque immediately and return and repay to her the borrowed money with interest. Shortly afterwards Govind turned up as promised with a large bundle, which appeared to consist of currency notes and asked complainant and Haree to accompany him a short distance. When the party arrived at the Money School, Govind dropped the bundle of notes, which Haree picked up, but had no sooner done so, than he found himself in the clutches of a townsman, who declared himself to be a policeman and demanded to know as to how Haree had come by the bundle of notes. The sham policeman after hearing Haree's explanation, took charge of the bundle, and after giving Haree two or three blows disappeared in the same direction as that taken by Govind. Complainant added that after this incident, she frequently demanded the return of her money from Govind, but that he managed to put her off from time to time, until at last getting tired of waiting any longer she reported the matter to the police. The accused was then arrested.

Inspector Brewin applied for a remand to enable the police to find out the sham policeman. The application was granted.

MOTHER SEIGEL IN INFLUENZA.

HE hated to give up, Mr. Bootes did, but he had to. There was only one road for him to travel by. Just when business was so pushing at the stores, too!—that was the unluckiest part of it, so he thought.

Trade was booming, and the manager was far from wanting to be laid on his back. Let the fellows who have plenty of time on their hands—let *them* go into dry dock, but not a man that begrudges the very hour spent in sleep.

So our friend tried to ignore his feelings; he tried, as the children say, to "make believe" nothing ailed him. "Only a bit of a cold," he argued; "I shall be all right in a day or two; can't afford to be laid on the shelf now."

Strong talk, hopeful talk; yet all the same Mr. Arthur J. Bootes, of Wyscombe Villa, Orpington, Kent, manager of Goodwin's Grocery Stores, in that town, was obliged to drop everything and take to his bed with a vicious attack of influenza.

In a letter dated January 10th, 1900, Mr. Bootes says:—"I was in bed for a fortnight, completely prostrated. For over three days I was delirious, I ached from head to foot; there didn't seem to be a spot in my body without its own individual pain.

"But it is not necessary for me to describe influenza, as most people in England know what it is like, from experience or observation.

"I ought to mention that for years before this I had been subject to a pain in the left side, and in this particular place the influenza appeared to grip me hardest; and it left me with pleurisy in that side. At times the pain was so sharp I could not stand upright; it seemed to draw my side right in, and took away my breath. I took many things to ease this pain without any permanent relief. But I am getting ahead of my story.

"Of the pain in the side I was completely cured by applying a Mother Seigel's Soothing Plaster, and the same remedy cured the pains caused by the influenza.

"Now that influenza is again prevalent, I recommend these plasters as an outward application, and Mother Seigel's Syrup to drive the disease out of the blood. By the use of the two any attack of influenza may be cured—of that I am persuaded."

Better still to use Mother Seigel's Syrup "daily" in small doses during the continuance of the influenza epidemic. It will maintain the body in high health and "prevent" an attack.

Had Mr. Bootes done this he would not have lost several weeks' time from business.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Wazalag. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

ON Thursday a lecture was given to the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, by Professor Gajjar, on "Chemistry in Daily Life: The Air We Breathe." The Laboratory in Daria Mahel was kindly arranged for the occasion by Mrs. Naranji Dwarkadas who also entertained the company afterwards with light refreshments. Considering the time of year the lecture was well attended and the experiments, in which the Professor was skilfully assisted by his sister, were followed with much interest. The Professor said:—"Daily life is full of wonders. Many pass through this life without being conscious of them because our early education does not fit us for seeing them. H. Spenser wrote: "Paraphrasing an Eastern fable we may say that in the family of knowledge, science is the household drudge who in obscurity hides unrecognised perfections . . . and while ceaselessly ministering to the rest she has been kept to the back ground that her haughty sisters might flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world. We are fast coming to the denouncement when the positions will be changed; and while these haughty sisters sink into merited neglect, science, proclaimed as highest alike in work and beauty, will reign supreme." Unfortunately on our side science has not been admitted as the recognised household drudge even, and the main object of the lecturer's life work has been to gain admission for her entrance into our houssholds in any capacity. Yet she is always by our side. As M. Dumas says, "sciences follows you everywhere; breathe, there is chemistry; walk, there is mechanics; at any moment without thinking of it we cannot help having to do with her; . . . if you are ignorant you are her slave; if you are skilled she obeys you. The future belongs to science; unfortunate are the people who shut their eyes to this truth." So science should be especially useful to ladies, and particularly to those of India, because their sphere is the home. Indian life grows and shines hidden in the bossom of the family, it is not as in other lands the life of the club, the theatre, the platform, the salon, the cafe. The woman's scientific and technical work therefore lies in the organisation and fulfilment of home duties. We cannot find a more important subject than that for this lecture, *viz.*, the air we breathe—prana, breath, spirit, ether, air, life are terms conveying nearly the same idea. The air is one of the five primal elements of the Hindus—earth, water, fire, air and ether. If these are rightly understood as representing the elemetary states of matter—solid, liquid, fiery, gaseous, and ethereal we shall duly respect the ancient philosophers. We realise the existence of air in its gentle breezes and strong winds and still more when it fills our bicycle tyres. Galileo first proved air had weight, by weighting a globe full of it.

A glass globe exhausted of air was shown on a balance, and the increase of weight when air was admitted. 13 cub. ft. of air weigh 1B. Torricelli continued Galileo's researches and constructed water and mercury barometers. (The principle of the barometer was here explaind and demonstrated). The barometer indicates weather only because changes of weather generally coincide with changes in atmospheric pressure. This knowledge of our atmosphere was gained in the 17th centurey by Galileo, Torricelli and Pascal.

Hitherto the air was looked on as a homogeneous substance. But its composite nature was proved by the French chemist Lavoisier by an experiment which has become historical. He placed some mercury in a long-necked retort communicating with the air in a receiver over water and heated it for twelve days and nights. Then he found part of the mercury changed into red films, and the volume of air in the receiver diminished. The remaining air also was changed so that a burning taper was at once extinguished, and a mouse placed in it died in a few moments. He called it nitrogen. Then he heated his red films to a very high temperature and obtained oxygen gas so he proved that atmospheric air consists of nitrogen and oxygen. Oxygen is an element and constitutes more than half of the weight of our world. (Several experiments were then made to show the property possessed by oxygen of supporting combustion charcoal scintillating; sulphur burning with splendid purple flame; iron burning with yellow flame and sparks) &c. Oxygen dissolves in water, which is a most important fact in nature for dissolved oxygen supports all fish life, and rids water of noxious contamination of oxygen.

Ozone is a modification of oxygen. (The formation of ozone around a heated wire in ether vapour was shown and the pungent smell readily perceived by the audience.)

The lecturer concluded by showing some five transparent soaps which had been made by the hostess in her laboratory, without using any animal products or spirits. Mrs. Sassoon proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Naranji and to Professor Gajjar which Miss S. M. Curseji seconded.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. *VS.* ISRAELITES C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on the 29 instant, and resulted in a win for the I. P. C. C. by 53 runs. The I. P. C. C. batted first put up 75 runs and the oponents responded by 22 runs only. The following are the scores:—

I. P. C. C.	
P D'Souza, b Samson	9
V P Braganza, b Judah	5
J V D'Souza, b Judah	15
J J Pinto, c Abraham	15
S D'Silva, c Samson	5
L Rodrigues, b Ezekiel	2
R B D'Costa, c Abraham	2
L Fonseca, c Agustine	17
L F Pinto, b Judah	1
T X Pinto, c Judah	0
F D'Mello, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	75

I. C. C.	
A Ezekiel, run out	5
Abraham, b Pinto	0
Judah, b Levi	2
J Ezekiel, b Levi	1
J Samson, b Pinto	3
M Agustine, b Pinto	0
J Isaac, run out	2
H Soloman, b Pinto	0
S Joseph, b Pinto	5
E Sadik not out	0
J Ezekiel, run out	0
Extras	4
Total	22

A cricket match was played between the Parsees and the Hindoos of the Elphinstone College quarters on the college ground yesterday, resulting in a win for the former by 144 runs. Messrs. Nanavate, Khansahib, Daruwalas, Gimi and H. Dalal contributed 39, 30, 15, 18, 14, not out respectively, to the total of 187 for the former. For the Hindus, Mr. Nalber played well for 20.

YOUNG HINDOOS C. CLUB *VS.* DAIWADNYA C. C.

Played on Sunday last, on the Esplanade ground and resulted in an easy win for the former by 3 wickets. Scores:—

DAIWADNYA TEAM.	
Mr D M Pitale	0
Mr S S Powle	7
Mr J N Karekar	5
Mr G N Kshirsagar	0
Mr S S Donwalkar	0
Mr V M Chaubhnare (Capt)	8
Mr B P Kale	5
Mr D S Donwalkar, not out	0
Mr R S Pitale	0
Mr S S Pitale	0
Mr S S Chachad	6
Extras	2
Total	36

YOUNG HINDOOS TEAM.	
Mr G N Joglekar	5
Mr P N Dandekar	4
Mr M D Pai (Capt)	6
Mr W B Kirtikar	8
Mr K D Pai	0
Mr S M Jadhav	2
Mr S Atmaram	0
Mr M R Dev	0
Mr W B Mirkar, not out	4
Mr K N Naidu, not out	5
Mr L K Bhujwalla, did not bat	
Extras	2
Total	66

COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday at the offices, Meadow Street. Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha presided. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1899 stated:—It will appear from the statements of accounts that the Company's working during the year under report has resulted in a loss of Rs. 47,683-7-7. This unsatisfactory result, the directors regret is mainly due to the general depression of the yarn market mentioned in the last report continuing throughout the year combined with the high prices of cotton during the latter part of the year on account of failure of rains in the cotton growing districts. Owing to an exceptional advance in the price of raw cotton in the beginning of the current year and the yarn market not improving comparatively. Your directors after fully considering the subject were compelled to close the Mill entirely from the 8th March last. They have however retained the services of a necessary staff of workmen etc., as is required for a silent Mill to keep the machinery in order. Two of your directors Messrs. Gokuldass Naronji and Khimji Purshotum retire from the board by rotation but they are elegible for re-election. Your Mill building, machinery and stock of cotton, yarn stores, &c., are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 14 84,550. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted. Messrs. Gokuldass Naronji and Khimji Purshotum, the retiring directors, were reelected. Messrs. Jiwaji Krishna Parulkar and Baloobhoy Cullianbhoy were appointed auditors.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Unusually hot. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Rain general over the district.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Rain general over the district. Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Prospects improving.

Viramgam—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain has fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural oprations getting a fair start. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Showery. Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Bhownagar.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing begun. Cotton prospects much improved.

Barsi.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop prospects generally good.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Ameer, Captain H. Armstrong which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta experienced strong breeze and fine weather down the Bay of Bengal, strong breeze and much rain from Bassis to port.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi to Bombay met with moderate S.-W. monsoon with heavy showers of rain from Mangrole to port, accompanied by a thunderstorm between Mangrole and Virawal, moderate variable wind between south and east from Mangrole to Bombay.—The same Company's steamer Merkara Captain W. W. Tucker, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta had moderate monsoon.—The s. s. Olivemoor, Captain D. Jones, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrchi met with strong monsoon and high sea.—The s. s. Hermod, Captain K. F. Alson, which reached this port on Sunday, from Karachi, had strong S.-W. monsoon and squalls.—The s. s. Longbank Captain W. J. Rant, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, experienced north of Cochin heavy monsoon, high sea and dense rain to Vingorla, thence heavy squalls from W.-S.-W. with much rain to Kinderia Island.—The Clan Line s. s. Clan Monroe, Captain J. McPherson, which left Calcutta on the 3rd July, bound for London, via Colombo, encountered strong monsoon to 17 degree 30 N., during which her thrust shaft and thrust block were carried away, consequently she had to put in Bombay on Saturday for repairs.—The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Canara, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar encountered south-westerly breeze and fine weather in the gulf of Aden; from thence strong monsoon and south-westerly swell with high sea and fine weather to 63 degree, when the sea and wind decreased considerably and hauling to W.-S.-W. and the weather became calm, overcast and hazy with occasional rain squalls.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 25.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is ob

PIANOFORTES
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FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechosn of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to His H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at Saturday's rates 1s. 3 29-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand ready. In the morning the Bazaar were keen buyers and bought largely at these rates and the rates for Telegraphic and Demand promptly declined to 1s. 3 7-8d. and 1s. 3 29-32d. respectively, for the mail though 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand could still be got in one direction. Forward rates remained practically unchanged while nothing better than 1s. 4 3-16d. could be done in Credits for this mail and August.

Bank Telegrphic	1s. 3 7-8d.
" Demand	1s. 3 29-32 to 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	170
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 198
Hongkong do.	" 147
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened this morning at Rs. 94-5 for to-morrow's Settlement and 1-16th lower for that of 31st August. During the day owing to weaker advices from Calcutta the rate declined to Rs. 94-4 and Rs. 94-3 respectively, at which we close. A fairly large budlee business is reported to have taken place during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is weak, Maneckji Petit's opened at Rs 1,555xd. and declined to Rs. 1,530. Bank of Bombay Shares have changed hands at Rs 1,230xd.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up between 18 and 19 lakhs.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	4,62,981
" do. " Branches	Inc.	21,42,297
Other "	Inc.	4,32,796
Government Securities	Dec.	1,22,161
Other authorised	Inc.	4,795
Loans	Inc.	1,60,460
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	1,40,886
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	18 512
Cash	Inc.	18,62,141

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—With the exception of the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, where there seems to be an absence of rain, the reports received from all the other reporting stations, may be considered satisfactory, especially so as regards the afflicted districts of Guzerat and Khatiawar, where rain seems to be general and the situation vastly improved.

FREIGHTS.—The Stanley Hall is fixed at a rate reported to be at about 15s. for Marseilles and Liverpool, filling up at Karachi, at much better rates. For August loading owners have modified their ideas and would accept 16s. for picked ports or even less, at the same time the available tonnage is scarce. Rs. 5-8 is offered for coal from Calcutta to Colombo and there is a good demand, Calcutta to Bombay, at Rs. 6-4, while a steamer is wanted, Mauritius to Bombay with sugar at 7 ans. per bag, but there are no sellers. For London 18s. has been paid for August for skins, hides, and measurement cargo generally.

COALS.—The market is in the same strong position with however but little doing.

SEEBPORE.—A parcel of 300 tons is reported sold at Rs. 15-4 ready ex-steamer in harbour, the rate for 1901 being quoted by sellers at Rs. 15.

JERRISH.—For the end of this year there are sellers at Rs. 13-12, while for Bird's Navigation for next year sellers are asking Rs. 14.

WHEAT.—Rates are unchanged for the monsoon months' July-August being quoted Rs. 5-6, while for September the rates is Rs. 5-7-6 to Rs. 5-8. For new crops, April-May, the rate has shown some fluctuations owing to speculation and after touching as low as Rs. 5-0-9 closes at Rs. 5-1-6.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet and business has been done in bold grain at Rs. 10-2.

RAPESEED is neglected with the exception of Yellow Cawnpore in which a little business has been done at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-15. Brown is quoted nominally at Rs. 7-6.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady with business passing at Rs. 40-8.

POPPYSEED.—Is rather quister with buyers at Rs. 8-6. Sellers asking one anna higher.

GINGELLY.—With no stocks and no arrivals there is nothing whatever doing.

COTTON—The market to-day has been as flat as it could well be. No business has been done either in ready lots or in forward. Contracts and prices are tending downwards. F. G. Beagals for January are quoted at Rs. 184 and Brooch for March at Rs. 221-222, without finding buyers.

Bengal Fine Ready	Rs. 200-203
do F.G. do	Rs. 190-195
Broach Fine do	Rs. 220
do Good do	Rs. 215
Westerns do	Rs. 217

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports	27,000	7,000	12,000
" Exports to U K	17,000	4,000	13,000
" " to Continent	7,000	13,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	6,458,000	8,422,000	8,500,000
" Export to U K "	2,263,000	3,471,000	3,462,000
" " to Continent "	3,355,000	3,572,000	3,779,000
" Stock at U S Ports	140,000	395,000	258,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 20th instant, affords the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,110,000	2,528,000	2,128,130
Do. " " of Surats	61,000	110,340	134,910

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	318,000	1,096,930	943,330
Do. in London	9,000	7,000	3,000
American Afloat	40,000	19,710	22,000
East Indian "	2,000	3,000	7,000
Total	369,000	1,123,630	980,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 21-32d.	3 3-8d.	3 15-32d.
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 18-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 15-16d.
Difference	1 6-32d.	20-32d.	17-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

Broach	500 bales
Other Sorts	153 "
Total	653 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	39,500
Linseed	1,299
Rapeseed	659
Gingellyseed	35
Poppyseed	369
Groundnuts	734
Castorseed	2,212
Rice	11 090

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th July, as compared with the statement of 21st July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 21. Rs.	July 28. Rs.
Capital	10,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,05,518	44,42,567
Do. do. at Branches	21,70,498	43,12,795
Other Deposits	470,33,759	473,71,555
Post Bills	7,105	6,170
Credits undrawn	22,18,265	20,76,807
Rs...	733,40,175	752,09,894
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	90,83,244	89,60,783
Other authorised Securities	27,42,810	27,47,635
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	83,73,166	85,03,678
Loans do. do.	209,11,406	210,71,896
Bills Discounted and purchased	103,42,519	102,01,653
Dead Stock	4,04,039	3,93,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,397	17,364
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,83,841	2,70,329
Cash	211,76,693	230,38,834
Rs...	733,40,175	752,03,894

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 29.

10 p.m.	82 3

MONDAY—JULY 29.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	84·3
6 p.m.	83·9

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 5-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRENCH—July 23, at Nagpur, the wife of V C French Examiner P W Accounts, of a daughter.
HIND—July 26, at Umballa, the wife of Ernest G Hind, of a son.
WACE—July 14, at Simla, the wife of Lieut E G Wace, Royal Engineer, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

THE War Lord has made yet another speech on the calamitous events in Peking. On this occasion he seems to have created a feeling of consternation throughout Germany. He ordered the troops departing for China "to give no quarter and to make no prisoners." Count von Bulow sought to suppress the passage in the published speech, but he was forestalled by the newspapers. If anything could aggravate a situation already so grave, this quintessence of Imperial indiscretion is well calculated to embarrass the combined action of the Powers, while tending to unite all China in resistance to an invasion to be carried out on the principles of Zenghis Khan. No one would object to a full measure of retribution. But European Christian civilisation is badly represented when in a succession of speeches one of the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe cries aloud for vengeance, tells his troops to prostrate China, and teach her a lesson which she will remember for a thousand years, and winds up by commanding them—for it is a command—to give no quarter and to make no prisoners. Russia has not breathed fire and flame even when her railways were torn up and her outposts attacked in aggravation of the murder of Mdlle Giers, her representative at Peking. It is to be hoped that the British Government will promptly dissociate itself from the attitude assumed by Germany, and take a line of its own to procure redress and indemnity for what must we fear be now regarded as the massacre of her representatives. By a strong demonstration of force on the coast to impress upon the restored Government of the Empress and the Viceroys the necessity of making ample reparation, so far as it can be made, the further calamity of war with the Chinese Empire can be averted. If we drift into war we may be committed to policies and methods not our own, with incalculable consequences.

THE racial relations between England and India have been placed in a new and interesting light by a paper read before the Anthropological Society by Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, I.M.S. He asks how it is that India, having in the last thirty years, had to fight half-a-dozen wars, experienced two devastating famines, seen Calcutta and Assam shaken by earthquake, and pestilence running riot in the Bombay Presidency, is still coveted as the scene of a career by the educated youth of the United Kingdom. The Indian Civil Service and the Indian Medical Service are competed for by three hundred per cent. more than the number required. It is this spirit which refuses to be daunted that has built up the British Empire and which seems natural to the inhabitants of the British Isles. This is not wonderful when it is remembered that the people are sprung from the bravest nations of Northern Continental Europe. A rigorous climate has braced them for adventure and the scorn of danger. A mere handful of Englishmen have built up an Empire greater and more endurable than that of Alexander's; Indian troops fighting side by side with European. A just and tolerant administration has been organised, which secures justice to every class, and maintains order where anarchy had previously been chronic. India has been conquered in the past by Mongol, Turk, Afghan, one race at a time. Lieutenant-Colonel Waters is struck by the fact that our race is composed of the same elements. The inhabitants of Europe strikingly resemble the inhabitants of Asia, West of China and Burma.

Tradition regards Bactria, a region of which one part has been incorporated in Asiatic Russia, and another is part of Afghanistan, as the home of our ancestors. From that Central Asian plateau, the Semitic race, the Arab and the Hebrew, migrated to the south-west and extended along the shores of the Mediterranean. The Semitic race itself is an amalgam of a dark and of a fair race, the Hittites and the Amorites. Scripture bids Jerusalem remember her father the Hittite and her mother the Amorite, both races having combined to build the city. In the Egyptian sepulchres we have the exact lineaments and the colours in the procession of the prisoners and spoils taken from Northern Syria by one of the great Egyptian conquerors. The paper does not go back so far, but since we are considering the origin of races it is as well to bear in mind how one of the greatest of them was evolved. There is a large admixture of Arabian, that is to say, Semitic blood in Southern Europe. We are, however, scarcely prepared to believe without further evidence that the aquiline nose of the Roman conqueror was of Semitic origin, though we cannot of course deny that such may have been the case. South-Western England was long in contact with the Phœnicians who traded to Cornwall for tin. There is evidence of a mixture of Semitic blood in Cornwall and Wales. The Aryan or Indo-Germanic race migrated from Central Asia, and fought its way westwards through Central and Northern Europe. The same race travelled southwards into India, where it finds its purest type in the Brahmin of the present day, proclaiming, as the lecturer observes, pure race and careful and exclusive breeding in every detail of his features. He cannot be surpassed in intellectual and clerical pursuits, but he has suffered from his environment. He availed himself of his high qualities to make his humbler brethren his tributaries. While the Western Aryan carried with him the spirit of enquiry and enterprise, the priestly Brahmin gave himself up to the study of past literature and outworn philosophies, and is now generally an accountant or a clerk. Nevertheless many regiments are composed almost exclusively of Brahmins, in which corps it is difficult for the Mussulman or the low-caste Hindu to hold a position of command. The third race which went to the building up of Europe is the Scythian, or more correctly the Turanian. These marauding conquerors put their fierce fighting qualities in evidence in the east, west and south. In the east their hordes are Mongols, the name being softened in India into Moguls, and the inhabitants of Hungary, Turkey and the Baltic States are of this race. Colonel Waters holds that the Russian is also a Mongol. This must be taken with a certain degree of qualification.

For four melancholy centuries Russia was under the sway of the Golden Horn, and undoubtedly that dominion has left traces that will not soon be eliminated. The Slav race is kindred to the Keltic and the Teutonic, it is a branch of the so-called Aryan. But the Turanian went much further westward than Russia. He found his way to Scotland, where especially in the northern counties there has been an amalgam of Aryan and Turanian. Colonel Waters attributes to this source the characteristic fury with which the Highland regiments advance to the charge. "The typical Turanian is an intensely brave and doggedly determined man. He does, as a matter of course, deeds, which to other men have an aspect of recklessness and extravagance. It is thus that Highland regiments rush to the charge with electric energy. The Russians fight with stolid bravery, and in the end wear down all resistance. And it is thus the Turks fight and conquer, or die." He ascribes to this element the strong roundish heads, high and wide cheekbones, thick noses, and eyes, with an upward tendency outwards. In the Shetland Islands, these characteristics are specially marked, but the Shetlanders have lost the ardent ferocity which formerly went with those features. The relaxing warmth of the Gulf Stream may be answerable for this degeneration. The Afridis on the Indian Frontier are the undegenerate offspring of the predatory Turanian stock. For months they baffled the combinations of the Commander-in-Chief and nullified the efforts of a mobilised army of 70,000 men. The general conclusion is that northern Europeans and the northern Indians are, for the most part, of Indo-Germanic race, with an infusion of Turanian blood. In Southern and Western India the inhabitants are largely Dravidian, but who they are, or whence they came no one can say. In the same way, in Southern Europe, there are races which are neither Semitic, Turanian, nor Indo-Germanic. The Basques or, as they are otherwise called, the Iberians are a race apart. The lecturer is satisfied that our hold over India is strengthened by the fact that we cannot colonise the country. A continued infusion of fresh blood from the United Kingdom is the analogue and equivalent to the succession of conquerors from the north who established their predominance to be replaced, when succumbing to the relaxing influences of the climate, by another irruption of hardy fighters from the North. This is a bold generalisation, for which much can be said.

KING HUMBERT, son of the Re Galant' Uomo was foully murdered when stepping into his carriage at Monza after distributing prizes at an athletic fete. Monza is a town of 17,000 inhabitants where King Humbert had a summer residence. It is ten miles from Milan. It is a town of great antiquity, and among its relics and rich art treasures is the ancient iron crown of Lombardy. From the few details yet to hand it appears that his Majesty was entering his carriage after distributing the prizes at an athletic meeting when a man, named Bressi, fired three shots. They must have been well aimed and fired in quick succession as, according to the telegram, all three entered his Majesty's heart. Beyond the fact that Bressi was arrested no further details reach us to account for the crime. Italy just now is not agitated by burning political questions. Two or three days before the mail left his Majesty received the officers of the Senate and Chamber and deputations from both Houses, who presented the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. His Majesty expressed his keen satisfaction at the restoration of tranquility in the Parliamentary debates and of the freedom of public discussion, which formed the true strength of Italian institutions. The King added that a country like Italy, which had so much natural energy and so rich a history was entitled, and indeed ought to expect, not only prosperity, but greatness. His Majesty concluded by declaring that he looked forward to the future with hope and confidence. The royal speech was received with cheers. His observations as to the restoration of tranquility in the Parliamentary debates had reference to the unseemly wranglings in the Chamber, when the Socialists distinguished themselves by their violent obstruction to the Public Safety Bill dealing with public meetings and the powers of the police in regard to them. The measure was published as a royal decree in June of last year. It gave the police power to dissolve associations compromising social disorder and with strikes of public servants. The intention was to notify the measure by obtaining a note of approval of the decree from the Chamber, but the attitude and demeanour of the Socialist Deputies, one of whom assaulted Baron Sonino, led the King to dissolve the Chamber. The Socialists were to be prosecuted, but the intention was not carried out, the Chamber re-assembling after a vacation of four months. From that time to the present there has been a cessation of violent political agitation and the occurrence reported to-day was wholly unanticipated. Twice before attempts were made on King Humbert's life. The first was in 1878, shortly after his accession to the crown during his Majesty's visit to Naples when Giovanni Passananti attempted to stab him with a poniard. The second was in April, 1897, when an Italian working man attempted to kill his Majesty with a stiletto as he was leaving the Campanelle race-course. The man was seized and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The successor to the deceased king is the Prince of Naples, who was born in 1869 and married in 1896 Princess Helen of Montenegro. The Prince and Princess, when the mail left, were on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean and had just visited Constantinople, travelling incognito as the Baron and Baroness Romeo.

ALREADY the troubles in China have had the effect of closing down seven cotton mills in Bombay, and the stoppage of others is expected to follow. Shares have fallen in value, and are for the most part unsaleable. The shares of one mill, generally regarded as first class and difficult to obtain at Rs. 2,900 a share, are now below Rs. 1,500. The Eastern Banks have issued a notification that under the circumstances the purchase of bills on the China market will be restricted within the narrowest limits. As we have already stated bills of freight on goods intended for China are subject to a war risk of five per cent. But as a matter of fact nearly all orders have been countermanded. There is consternation in the bazaars at the unexpected turn things have taken, and the utmost anxiety to ascertain the action likely to be taken by the Imperial Government. Were it not for this Chinese complication, the rains now falling in Guzerat, Kathiawar and Cutch would do much to restore confidence and revive business.

FRESH orders have been issued with regard to the hospital-ship Carthage, for service in China, which will still further delay her departure from Bombay. It has been decided not to employ her as a mixed hospital but for natives exclusively, and it will thus be possible to provide accommodation for fifty additional patients, the first-class saloon being converted for the purpose. For the Maharaja Scindia's magnanimous offer it is probable that the new special transport ship Sobraon will be taken up. For this purpose she could be very easily converted, as her internal arrangements, except so far as the main deck cabins are concerned, lend themselves readily to speedy re-arrangement. The cost of chartering the Sobraon however would be very heavy—£7,000 per month we are informed, in addition to the cost of transforming her. The amount offered however, namely twenty lakhs, would defray the cost of maintaining her for practically a year.

CHOLERA and dysentery, we regret to hear, have affected the crew of H.M.S. Magicala, who were quartered on the Tenasserim, now lying in the Prince's Dock. Four deaths have occurred in the past week, five altogether since the first man was attacked. Captain Grant has prudently had all his healthy men removed to the Sailor's Home, and the officers have taken up their quarters in the hotels in the Fort.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 22nd August, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE War Office has been asked to send an additional 900 tons of fodder monthly for the China force.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YOUNG is granted an extention of service while serving in the higher grade, vice Colonel Bookey appointed Principal Medical Officer, China force.

LIEUTENANT H. CURRIE, 14th Sikhs, has died from cholera at Deolali. Lieutenant A. Lushington, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, died at Landour from blood poisoning on Wednesday.

DR. M. A. STEIN has reached Hunza en route to Central Asia and Chinese Turkistan, where he makes topographical explorations for the Government of India.

CAPTAIN IMPAY, Political Agent, Ulwar, will hold charge as Resident at Jaipur temporarily when Mr. Irwin takes over charge of the Thaggi Department. An assistant will be deputed to help Captain Impey.

THROUGH the generosity of Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E., a new kitchen has been built for the Parsee patients of the J. J. Hospital, and conveniently situated near their wards. The building is now completed and in use.

JUDGMENT was on Sunday delivered at Hyderabad in the riot case. Four of the accused Shiahs were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and one was fined Rs. 25. Five others, including two Persians, were acquitted.

A NORTH COORG correspondent writes :—"I now (25th) hear that the bodies of Messrs. Carey-Elwes and Trelawny have been found near Seringapatam (Mysore), about 100 miles away. Where they have been interred I have not learned as yet."

THE normal death rates in the Hissar and Rohtak districts are 30 and 25 per 1,000 of population respectively. During the week ending the 7th instant, the death rate rose to the extraordinarily high figures of 132 and 126. A virulent type of fever acting on constitutions enfeebled by famine conditions of life seems to have been the prevailing cause.

THE site for the Railway Station at Cannanore having been fixed within Cantonment limits, the Military authorities objected to it. The question was referred to the Government of India, which stated that it saw no objection to the railway running into the Cantonment, and accordingly the station is to be built on the site originally proposed.

SANCTION has been also given to extending the reserves in the Native Army in the Bengal and Punjab Commands. The effect of this will be to raise the reserves to full strength, while fresh recruits will be enlisted to fill the vacancies thus caused. There have hitherto been more men applying to pass into the reserves than there were places available under the existing rules.

TRANSFRONTIER news from Jalalabad states that Mian Gulam Kadir Khan has been appointed Governor there in place of Sirdar Shah Mohamed Khan, Barakzai, who has been re-called for duty at Kabul. The Amir has promised to make up the loss which poor inhabitants suffered by the recent destructive fire. This is estimated at 6 lakhs. The cholera at Kabul is said to have spread to Badakhshan, Faizabad and Saiguan.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH will arrive Bombay at 7 a.m. (Railway-time) on Friday, the 3rd August, en route to Poona, and will leave for Poona at 7-45 a.m. (Railway-time) on Saturday, the 4th idem. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. (Railway-time) on Friday, the 3rd, and at 7-45 a.m. (Railway-time) on Saturday, the 4th August, respectively, to announce the arrival and departure of His Highness.

H. H. THE NIZAM has issued a notification commanding that no public demonstrations or festivities in honour of his birthday next month shall take place, and that the money already applied to such purposes be devoted to famine relief in these dominions. Accordingly all the street decorations and triumphal arches which have ornamented Hyderabad during the past three weeks have been pulled down. The estimated subscriptions transferred from the Birthday Entertainment Fund to the Famine Fund are over a lakh of rupees.

A SALEM correspondent draws attention to the wilful and wholesale destruction of bird life by ignorant owners of fire-arms. Now that the rains have set in, insects, springing into existence, are becoming a perfect nuisance, and the natural means of abating this nuisance has been thoughtlessly done away with by the slaughter of the feathered tribes. Some extra restrictions on the possession and use of fire-arms would seem to be plainly indicated.

A MOVEMENT is on foot at Malpas, Cheshire, for the restoration of the church with which the name of Bishop Heber will ever be associated. It was in the neighbouring rectory that he was born, and the register testifies to the fact that he was christened in Malpas Church Not only so, but the Bishop's father, Reginald Heber, was the builder of the rectory and his mother was the architect. The church, sadly needing repair, is a fitting memorial to the great hymn writer and Indian Bishop.

A MEMORIAL box has been fashioned from the wood of the tree under which the heart of Dr. Livingstone is buried at Old Chitambo, in Central Africa, locally known as the "Livingstone Tree." and is to be presented to one of the surviving members of the distinguished explorer's family. This interesting memento will bear a suitable inscription, recording the circumstances under which the wood was obtained. A section of the same tree, with the crudely carved inscription thereon, has recently been placed in the map room of the Royal Geographical Society, to whom it has been lent by the British South Africa Company and leaves from the same tree form part of the Society's most interesting collection of relics, which were on view at the Livingstone Exhibition in London in January last, in which the late Miss Kingsley evinced so warm an interest.

THE child of M. Leon Daudet and Madame Jeanne Hugo-Charcot, his former wife, is grandson of two of the most illustrious French authors of the century. He has hitherto been brought up under his mother's care and according to the ideas of Victor Hugo—ideas accepted by the boy's stepfather, Dr. Jean Charcot. But M. Leon Daudet, the father, thinks it time, the boy being nine years old, to give him a mental training in conformity with the principles of the paternal grandfather. The latter was more than a conforming Catholic; but he lent himself to the exclusively civil marriage of M. Leon Daudet with Victor Hugo's granddaughter. It is true that she made a civil ceremony only a sine qua non of marriage. M. Daudet says our Paris correspondent, does not want to appeal against the decision of the divorce judge, who gave the child entirely over to the care of the mother, but he wants to place him under the daily tuition of a professor chosen by the Daudet family and acquainted with the views of the paternal grandfather. To this demand Madame Hugo-Charcot demurs. She sees in it a vexatious desire. There is nothing in her child's education, she says, to which Alphonse Daudet could justly take exception were he now living. The judgment of the Court which heard the case was reserved.

THE siege of Mafeking affords yet another good story. It appears that the garrison amused themselves on the Sunday truces by playing cricket-matches. These events seem to have been regarded with some envy by the besiegers who, after 200 days, began to find the siege a rather monotonous affair. Lieutenant Eloff, therefore, conceived the happy thought of suggesting to Colonel Baden-Powell a cricket match for besiegers vs. besieged. It is almost a pity this match was not arranged. It would have been a really fine sight to see the Colonel bowling slim "lobs" at the wicket of Commandant Snyman. The position of the umpires would have been rather delicate and unenviable, but some thoroughly interesting cricket might have been enjoyed. There are few situations in which a given number of Britons will not manage to improvise a little cricket. Everyone will remember the match played by British troops during the Matabele Rebellion, when "long-field-off" was unfortunately intercepted by the unsympathetic savages and never seen again. Colonel Baden-Powell, however, seems to have thought it better not to accept the challenge of Lieutenant Eloff, and sent back the highly metaphorical reply, "Continue the game you are playing. Baden-Powell 200, not out. You had better change your bowling." Everyone knows how the Colonel "carried out his bat."

"THE misery that need not be" was the subject of Sarah Grand's lecture at the Grosvenor-crescent Club. The subject is a wide one, and provided the lecturer with an opportunity of discussive and vigorous remarks on a variety of topics—including the South African war. By way of illustrating the absurdity of warfare, she suggested that Boers and British should be required to lay down their arms and fight with their fists. It is, indeed, a great pity that the "Boxers" who are giving so much trouble in another region, are not inclined to rely upon the weapon with which, from their name, they might be expected to be most familiar. The lecturer, in the course of her comprehensive remarks, insisted upon the dignity and importance of the culinary art. Women had revolutionized nursing, and they should do the same with cooking, thereby incidentally rendering a good duty of nursing unnecessary. Madame Grand described marriage, in a parenthesis, as "a great profession." Mrs. Wynford Phillips, who presided, when in course of compiling her work on professions suitable for women, was confronted with the question, Is marriage a profession? She found some difficulty in determining the hours of labour, and the emoluments incidental to this particular profession, and came to the conclusion that the hours were long and the pay—nil. This is a very unfavourable view, and scarcely explains why marriage is still the most popular vocation for the majority of womankind. However, perhaps Mrs. Philips will start an agitation for an eight hours' day for the matrimonial calling.

THE latest Famine figures are more than usually interesting, observe the "Pioneers," for they show how, in spite of rain in a large part of the area affected by drought, the number of people on relief has risen instead of declining. The official return is for the week ending July 21st, and it is thus fairly up to date. In Bombay it was only to be expected that there should be an increase, and the advance from 1,561,000 to 1,571,000 is small considering the state of affairs in Gujerat where the monsoon had failed up to the date of the return. But when we come to the Central Provinces and find that the total has risen by nearly 126,000 we cannot but be surprised. The rains have been only "in moderate defect" in those Provinces, to quote the Meteorological Reports: up to July 19th the average actual rainfall had been 12 1-2 inches as compared with the normal 18 inches, and, as the monsoon was late in setting in, the various districts have really fared well. But during the week July 14th to 21st the numbers on relief works only declined from 607,000 to 531,000, while as regards gratuitous relief there was the amazing increase of over 200,000 in the seven days. No fewer than 1,624,000 persons were being gratuitously relieved on the 21st, and this is nearly one-seventh of the whole population. We have on a previous occasion, drawn attention to the extraordinary number of children under ten years of age on the relief lists, and the problem seems to be how these can be absorbed once more into the general population. The kitchens, where food is given to non-workers, are evidently very popular in the Central Provinces, for there were nearly 800,000 young children in them a little time ago on July 14th, and the Local Government must now be anxiously considering when this form of relief is to be curtailed. Unquestionably the people generally have been greatly impoverished by the present famine coming so soon after the severe trials of 1897-98; but there must be a great demand for labour now, and the able-bodied adults should be able to resume their responsibilities in the matter of their families. It may be noted that only some 61,000 children are actually helping their parents on relief-works, i. e., earning the famine wage. This is a small proportion indeed, when compared with those in the kitchens, and some explanation seems required. In Bombay the total number of persons on relief is 1,571,000, and of these only 423,000 are being gratuitously relieved: in the Central Provinces the figures are exactly the other way, as we have already shown. Is this due to a different system of famine-management, or have the dependents of workers died off in the Western Presidency?

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SPEECHES.

LONDON, JULY 30.

A sensation has been caused in Germany by the speech made by the Emperor William, on Friday last, to his troops who were departing for China, in which his Majesty counselled them to give no quarter and make no prisoners.

It appears that Baron von Bulow tried to suppress this passage in the Emperor's speech but the newspapers forestalled him. Some of the papers protest against the unchristian counsel given by the Emperor to his men, whilst others explain that it was not meant literally.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Sirsa, Duke of Portland and Sirawa have arrived at Hongkong.

The Duke of Portland disembarks her troops there and the rest proceed north.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

DISCORD AMONG THE ADMIRALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram :—

London, July 29 :—Further reports as to the ate of the Legations by eye-witnesses of the massacre continue to arrive.

The latest and most circumstantial is the account given by a Chinese employe of the Russian Bank, just arrived at Newchang from Peking. He states that all the Ministers were murdered, but before the mob succeeded in breaking through the defences, the Europeans killed their own families.

Sir Robert Hart, no sooner fell into the hands of the mob, than he committed suicide by blowing out his braine.

This account tallies with the general impression. All hope is now abandoned of the safety of the foreigners.

The delay in the advance of the allies is attributed to the jealousies of the various commanders. The most prominent obstacle at present is the increasing difficulty in the election of a generalissimo of the international forces, the diplomatic bodies being either unable or unwilling to assist in the matter.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

The contingent of bullocks from India for heavy artillery with the China Force will comprise 1,300 animals. India also sends horses for balloon section. A reserve of one hundred artillery horses and five hundred cobs have been applied for to replace the casualties in the cavalry brigade

A party under Captain Davies, now making their way from Yunnan to Shanghai, will, on arrival at the latter port, be attached to General Gaselee's force, Captain Davies being appointed Special Service Officer, Captain Ryder to survey work and Major Manifold for medical duty.

General Gaselee has reported that three hospital-ships will be required at his base. They will be the Maine, the Carthage and a vessel to be presented by the Maharajah of Scindia who is not in Simla to make the necessary arrangements. The Government of India have placed, on record, expression of their warm acknowledgments of the generous action of the Atlantic Transport Company and the American ladies in sending the Maine to China for the use of Indian troops.

GRANT TO NATIVE FOLLOWERS.

The trustees of the Lloyd's Patriotic Fund have made a preliminary grant of £500 for Indian native followers, disabled in South Africa, and have expressed willingness to assist any disabled members of Lumsden's Horse.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The transport Muttra left the Merewether Dry Dock, yesterday morning, and is now lying near the "N" shed, where the provisions and stores are being shipped. She is timed to sail to-morrow with the No. 2 Cooly Corps and Section "B" 54th Native Field Hospital.

The transport City of Cambridge with 952 bhistees on board arrived in harbour yesterday from South Africa. She entered the Prince's Dock where the bhistees disembarked and were sent to Deolali in two special trains in the evening. The City of Cambridge will convey the No. 4 Cooly Corps to China. The date of sailing is not yet fixed. Nursing Sister A. M. Waterhouse and the following extra Ward Orderlies are detailed for duty on board the Hospital-ship Carthage under orders for China :—Private Shaik Usman, 16th Bombay Infantry, Babaji Barade, 8th Bombay Infantry, Dale Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry, and Shaik Bulvan, 17th Bombay Infantry. It has been decided that the Carthage will sail about the middle of August.

HONORS FOR COLONEL WILLCOCKS.

Colonel Willcocks has been gazetted a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in acknowledgement of the relief of the Kumasi Garrison.

GENERAL DE NEGRIER REINSTATED.

General de Negrier who was removed from office by General Gallifet for indiscretion over the Dreyfus affair has been reinstated in the Supreme Council of War.—*Reuter's Spec Service.*

[General de Gallifet distinguished himself by his vigorous action in regard to those officers who had manifested an insubordinate spirit over the Dreyfus affair, superseding several of them. For instance, General de Negrier, who had threatened that the Supreme Council of War would act if the Government refused to punish those who attacked the army, was on July 26 last year deprived of his seat on the Supreme Council.]

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER

LONDON, JULY 30.

Generals Hunter, Clements, Paget, Rundle and Bruce Hamilton met at Fouriesburg on the 25th instant, having after three days' fighting forced the different neks of a circular and almost inaccessible mountain chain. The key of the worst nek was occupied by the British at night in a dense mist and the Boers were expelled at dawn.

They then took refuge in the ravines from which it was almost impossible to extricate the waggons and the surrender of Prinsloo followed.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIVE THOUSAND BOERS SURRENDER.

LONDON, JULY 30, 9-42 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs, under to-day's date, that Commandant Prinsloo with 5,000 Boers has surrendered unconditionally to the British at Fouriesburg (in the Seneka Fcksburg district, having apparently found that further action in the Orange River Colony would be futile.)

GENERAL FRENCH'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Details of General French's advance state that he made a turning movement, driving the Boers under Dipkop. He met with slight opposition at the Wilge River. (Wilgen River, a tributary of the Crocodile, on which Dipkop is situated.)

The Boers are now trekking towards Machadodorp. (60 miles beyond Middleburg.)

General Pole-Carew with the Guards has arrived at Brug Spruit. (One march from Middleburg.)

General Buller reports that Vlaklaagte station (40 miles from Heidelberg) was twice attacked on the night of the 26th but the enemy were repulsed.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Our casualties in various engagements from the 21st to the 24th instant are :—Captain Sir W. Barttelott, of the Sussex Volunteers, and ten men killed, and 12 officers and 67 men wounded, the majority being Cameronians.

THE BOER SURRENDER AT FOURIESBURG.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Details of the Boer surrender at Fouriesburg state that Commandant Prinsloo finding his position desperate proposed an armistice which was refused. He then proposed various conditions which were likewise refused and the surrender took place.

THE DISASTER AT ROODEVAL.

SURRENDERS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 30.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says :—The extent of the disaster to Lord Roberts's advancing force on the 21st instant, at Roodeval, is now fully known, and amounts only to one train captured.

The prisoners taken by the Boers were two officers and one hundred men of the Welsh Fusiliers.

The increasing number of British prisoners in the hands of the Boers and the recent frequency of surrenders have created an uneasy feeling in the country, and military critics are pestering the War Office for further information on the subject.

Mr. Wyndham, in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, announced the receipt of further written despatches from the front, which will remain unpublished until after the war, when the surrenders of the British troops will be investigated.

ARRIVAL OF BHISTEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport City of Cambridge, Captain R. G. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town, which port she left on the 13th instant, with 962 bhistees, 3 horses and the following passengers on board :—Captain C. Davies, Captain H. C. Buketts, Captain T. B. Sellor, Captain N. L. Dease, Mr. Farrier, H. B. Paine, and Sergeant H. Gradwell. The bhistees were landed at the Prince's Dock, and were despatched to Deolali in two special trains, where they will be disbanded, and sent to their destination.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Arrangements are being made for the purchase of five hundred transport mules from Abyssinia for India.

An award of badges instead of money prizes to Garrison Artillery for shooting is sanctioned.

Messrs. Bain and Bray, of the Ordnance Department, have been deputed home for instruction in cordite manufacture.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismailia left here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ JULY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Sydney left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 29 inst, at 9 a.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 1st prox. at about 6 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay, via Calcutta, on the morning of the 29th inst.

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

Mail steamer Orotona, from Aden, arrived.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, JULY 30, 5-15 p.m.

King Humbert was assassinated at Monza, yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 30, 9-30 a. m.

The assassination of King Humbert occurred at ten o'clock yesterday evening, at Monza.

His Majesty was entering his carriage after presiding at the distribution of prizes of an athletic competition when a man, named Bressi, fired three shots from a revolver.

The shots pierced the heart, and his Majesty died after a few moments of great agony.

Bressi has been arrested.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES HASTENING HOME.

The Prince of Naples is at present on a yachting cruise and was at the Piræus when the news of his father's assassination reached him.

He is now hastening home.

THE LATE KING.

KING HUMBERT was born on March 14, 1844, being the eldest son of Victor Emanuel, who died in 1878, and whom he succeeded on the throne. While Crown Prince he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting Italian unity. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganization of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. Prince Humbert served with distinction in the War of 1866, and displayed much personal bravery in the moment of disaster at the Battle of Custozza, in which the Italians were defeated. He married, in 1838, his cousin Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Prince Victor Emanuel, the heir to the throne, is their only child. The Duke of Aosta was the late King's only brother, but he had two sisters, Princess Clothilde and Princess Pia. The origin of the reigning house is traced to a German Count (Berthold), who in the 11th century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In the end of the 11th century the Prince of Savoy acquired the countries of Turin and Susa. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke ; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont, and in 1713 obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720 for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the Royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix in 1831, and the existing Salic law, prohibiting the accession of females, the Crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the House of Savoy-Carignano abdicated the throne March 23rd, 1849, in favour of his son, the late King Vittorio Emanuel II. By the peace of Zurich, November 10, 1859, King Vittorio, Emanuele II. obtained Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In March, 1860, annexation to Sardinia was voted by plebiscite in Parma, Modena, the Romagna, and Tuscany : and in October, Sicily and Naples. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February, 1861, and declared Vittorio Emanuele King of Italy. The remaining part of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions in 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian Army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the Kingdom, October 2, 1870.

A SKETCH BY HELEN ZIMMERN,

AUTHOR OF "THE HANSE TOWNS," &c.

WHEN Humbert was twenty-three years old his father put him in command of a division in the battle of Villafranca, and the young prince managed his charge so well that with a minimum of raw infantry he, by stratagem, overcame a whole regiment of cavalry at one turn. Victor Emanuel saw in the youth the seed of a future general, and with the narrow vision and one sided prejudice of the victorious soldier, he straightway turned all his attention to educating his son to be a soldier pure and simple ; nothing but a soldier. Prince Humbert was sent to all countries that he might learn the latest arts of war and military practice, and therefore we may look to the father for the blame of educating a soldier to rule his people when the battle was over, for placing upon the throne a military ruler when Italy was at peace, and needed with all the great crying need of a bleeding war ravaged unity a statesman king.

With his marriage to Margherita of Savoy, his first cousin, Humbert put himself under the influence of a clever woman, but at the same time had the Queen been less an Italian and more a woman who realised the importance of her position as the first Queen of a united people, she would have made far other use of her powers, and have endeared herself to her subjects, not so much by the beauty of her smile and the exquisite taste of her toilettes as by the nobility of her heart and the justness of her advice. That Margherita has a noble heart and a true character there is no doubt, only she was born with the traditions of her country women, who believe that let a woman be as cultured and as broad-minded as she may, her first and prime duty is to cover this, and show to the world only the wreathed smiles of a pretty face. However she may think in her own private self, an Italian woman believes herself sacredly obliged to hide it all, and the nearer she is able to arrive at making herself a paper doll, filled with cotton wool, the more perfectly does she consider her mission in life fulfilled.

Since the majority of their only son, Prince Victor Emanuel, Margherita has re-assumed this pose, but during his childhood and education the mother desire to give him all that nature permitted overcame her woman's desire for appearance, and she fought bravely and well to gain for him those advantages which her keener foresight told her he would need. To have him broadly educated in all the arts and sciences of modern kings she underwent the ridicule and disfavour of her Court, but the result is that the Prince of Naples is one of the most cultured men of modern Europe.

That his son would never "far una figura militate" is perhaps the greatest mortification that Humbert endured, and when the young Prince was a boy he was trained and schooled and drilled by his sire until he nearly lost the little health with which nature had provided him and was crippled in the effort to make him strong and tall.

A HARD WORKER, AND BRAVE.

From his early youth Humbert subjected himself to the severest personal regulations, and for whatever he can be blamed he can never be said to have failed in any duty because of his love of luxury or his disinclination for physical fatigue or discomfort. He was always, winter and summer, up and at work at five o'clock in the morning ; he performed everything, down to the smallest personal duty for himself, with military exactness ; and as punctual in all engagements and appointment as a business man whose time is precious, and who realises the importance of not keeping other men of affairs waiting. Unless there was some accident or some unavoidable delay over which he had no control, or unless he was accompanied by the Queen, who is notoriously behind time, Humbert appeared invariably the moment he was expected. Three seasons ago, when his life was attempted by an Anarchist who sprang into his carriage as he was driving to the Russian Embassy, the attempt avoided and order restored, the King ordered his attendant to proceed in haste to the destination and upon his arrival made a formal apology for the delay, not mentioning the cause of the excusable failure to come up to time.

No sun was too scorching for Humbert to stand beneath no wind too piercing for him to brave without a thought. For hours he would stand unprotected in a downpour which had no effect upon him, and he enjoyed being the toughest and bravest man in his kingdom.

In his tastes, barring his weakness for horses the King was simple almost to frugality ; he despised all luxury, and his own apartments were simple as a barrack. A writing table with countless lettered pigeon holes filled with documents, drawers upon drawers of neatly inventoried manuscripts and important papers, daily files, and the latest Parliamentary bills, a study chair of the strongest and rudest simplicity, and a revolving apparatus filled his favourite corner. Shelves upon shelves on military tactics and naval matters, the latest works on field management and the arts of fort building and war defence, on discipline and military government, comprised his private library, which was absolutely nude as far as scientific, poetical, or artistic matters were concerned. The King frankly confessed that for art or music he had no understanding or appreciation, and went further than Botticelli, who declared that in the blotch made on a wall by throwing a sponge saturated with colour can be seen the finest landscape He said that to him the highest form of art was reached in the modern French poster. "As much colour, and as many lines as possible in a given space."

When in his own billiard-room or in the field the King talked easily and well on subjects which interested him. He could never resist stopping to look at a fine piece of horse flesh, and would travel all over the peninsula and undertake any amount of annoyance to see a collection of choice animals. In the royal park near Pisa, the King had a stud farm of several hundred horses, which produced some splendid steeds.

During the informal receptions held during the Roman season by the King and Queen, His Majesty was accustomed to retire to his den and discuss the latest racing news with a few chosen spirits. In receiving and entertaining in the same room the King and Queen never joined in their conversation, the Queen drew round her a little circle of artistic, musical, literary, and scientific men, with whom she conversed intelligibly and almost brilliantly, while the King collected in another part of the salon the soldiers and politicians of the company.

The one continual contention between Humbert and Margherita was the Queen's really extravagant taste in the matter of dress.

One year, not so long ago the King, desiring to give his consort a birthday present appealed to one of her ladies-in-waiting for advice as to what would be acceptable. The lady was for a moment at a loss, and then remembering that for some time the Queen had been worrying over a long list of accumulated bills, which her very generous allowance could not cover, told the King that Her Majesty needed nothing new, but was very anxious about the bills for dresses which were overdue, and which she could not pay. The King asked for these, had then all paid, and on her birthday morning Margherita found as her gift this great bundle of receipted accounts instead of the magnificent string of pearls which it had been the King's custom to present to her each year since their marriage.

About eight years ago, on being threatened with a most serious and dangerous affection of the throat, he was advised to smoke less than he was doing, for like all Italians, Humbert was in the habit of smoking continually. He at once asked if it would be better if he gave up tobacco altogether. The doctors agreed that if he smoked less the disease would grow less serious, but could not be entirely cured unless he abandoned the habit. Immediately the King heard this he stopped short and never after put a cigarette or a cigar in his mouth. This self-control went through every smallest act of his life, and he had no patience with misery or want that was brought on by self-indulgence or intemperance.

A HERO, BUT—

All the world honoured the newly crowned monarch when he personally undertook the payment of the mass of debts left to him as a heritage by his father.

There was none but admitted the real nobility of character which led Humbert to set off to Naples at the first danger of the terrible cholera epidemic. He went fearlessly from house to house, an army of privately paid nurses and physicians in his wake and never rested until better sanitary conditions were effected. This prompt and heroic action has changed the whole history of Naples, which since this great epidemic and the consequent rebuilding and renovation, accomplished in great part by the private contribution and personal supervision of the King, has made it into one of the most flourishing and commercially prosperous, if not quite the most important seaport in the peninsula.

If there were a crisis to be met, if there were any instant and decided action to be taken, Humbert could be relied upon as certain to stand where a brave knight and a heroic king would be found, but if there were steady and reserved judgment to be given, calm and collected and continuous moral bravery in demand, requiring a man who has a great mind and has surrounded himself by a Court of able and powerful spirits, then it was that Italy's King was weak and vapid, and unable to cope with circumstances. In moments of great importance Humbert clung wildly to some antiquated convention, and endeavoured to hide his own weakness by leaning blindly on such a man as his late Prime Minister.

THE ROYAL PALACES.

In each of the larger towns of Italy the Royal Family have a palace. These were the former residences of the local rulers and Grand Dukes.

In Venice the Royal apartments were taken in the the palace of the Doges, and they look upon the wide lagoon and across to the lovely island of San Giorgio.

In Florence the largest and most magnificent palace is the always royal Pitti, once the home of the Medici, and here the apartments arranged for the King and Queen, when they visit Florence, are something between a German beer garden and a great gaudy American hotel. With hideous French wall papers, gaily painted ceiling on which parrots and ostriches sprawl and enormous cabbage roses grow from impossible balconies, these salons of really fine dimensions and proportions are made so ugly that the Queen in order to endure them has them filled with plants and the flowers during her occasional stays, until in the natural beauty some of the hideous details are lost. The greater part of the Pitti Palace is occupied by a national picture gallery, a supplement to the Uffizi galleries, with which it is connected by a long covered passage leading straight across the city. The gardens, said to be the most beautiful in Italy, are stately with their 15th century terraces, their sparkling fountains ; and most of all with the hazy dreamy view of the city at their feet.

In Rome the winter palace of the Popes was confiscated for the Royal abode, and this was better adapted for their use, with its long lines of stately salons and chambers. From without it more resembles a prison. Entirely devoid of ornament, with long tiers of dark grated windows and vaulted corridors, the Quirinal is forbidding in the extreme.

Perhaps the most attractive residence is the country villa at Monza, near Milan, but the Queen has so little love for the Milanese, and she stays in the vicinity so unwillingly, that during her presence the park is kept closed, and she finds all her amusement in the friends whom she privately invites to stay with her. The King was passionately fond of getting off for a week or two in the summer to his beloved Val d'Aosta for a good hunt, and during this absence the Queen usually retires to a little Alpine cottage to stay with some of her favourite ladies-in-waiting.

During this time any guest of Margherita's was treated just as she would be in any ordinary home She is left entirely to herself ; there is no ceremony and no formal regime. Each person follows her own inclinations, and sometimes for two or three days the Queen will be either out for every meal, lunching alfresco with a favourite book as sole companion, or she will collect all her party to listen to some new play or the latest novel. Then it is that the real woman comes out, and for sweetness of nature, unselfishness, and good humour, every one who has been privileged to so visit Her Majesty affirms that she is not to be surpassed. She has a passionate love for flowers, and prefers violets. These she always has growing near her, and delights to hunt for the blossoms among the thick tangle of leaves. Another passion of the Queen's is for Oriental rugs and carpets, and concerning these she is something of a connoisseur.

Above everything, Humbert and Margherita were simple and unaffected with one another, and wherever else they might fail, they were an example of much that is good and pleasant in their private life.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY evening a match was played on the Cooperage between the Gymkhana and a team representing Colaba Garrison. There was a very strong wind blowing and the latter side had the advantage therefrom first. The Gymkhana were minus Hebblethwaite and Ferrier who have been injured, and they also had some of their best men playing against them. The game was not very interesting, being for the most part confined to the forwards. The Gymkhana had most of the play in the first half, and would have scored several times, if Arnot had taken the passes given him, while Armstrong several times got in front. Scrymgeour, however, scored a try, which was not converted. In the second half Kemp, full-back, retired, having strained himself and Armstrong played back, and towards the end Sheepshanks, forward, had to retire owing to a twisted knee. The Gymkhana again monopolised the play, and Vines got over, afterwards converting the try. He also put on a penalty goal from near the half-way line—a very fine kick. The game ended in a win for the Gymkhana by one goal, one penalty goal, and a try to nil. Harman and Stoddart played an excellent game forward, and Balderstone and Oldham were prominent in the three-quarter line. For the Gymkhana, Thornton, Boyes, and Cadell did a lot of work in the front, and Tucker and Scrymgeour were both good as halves. Vines was undoubtedly the best player on the field.

On the still obscure subject of the natural history of food fishes some light was thrown by evidence given to the House of Commons Committee on Undersized Fish, by Dr. Gunther, lately of the Zeological Department of the British Museum. Mature sea fish spawn in deep water. Their eggs float in millions on the surface for days, until hatched into almost shapeless young fish. Those that escape the guillemots and other birds of prey sink to the bottom, where the star fish takes up the tale of destruction. Anything that man can do by taking them at a later but still immature stage, when the current has taken them into the shallows, or even at the mature stage, is very small indeed, compared with the destruction by natural law, but for which the sea would be simply alive with fish.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

RECEPTION TO LADY NORTHCOTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

In response to invitations issued by Mrs. Aston (wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Aston), Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, together with Native ladies and gentlemen, assembled at Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, to meet Lady Northcote. Her Excellency, accompanied by Miss Beresford Hope and Captain Greig arrived and was received at the entrance by Mrs. Aston and several principal members of the Association. Mrs. Aston then introduced many of those present.

Mrs. Aston in a few words spoke : The Committee of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, of which you have kindly consented to become the President, have asked me to give you a welcome. The objects of our Association is to support female education. Our efforts to cope with some of the difficulties which cause native girls to leave school at a comparatively early age, we are glad to say, are being rewarded. Contributions have been made to support the orphan girls of the Deccan Orphanage and towards the expenses of the Chavarkar's three sisters ; grant is also given to the widowed sister-in-law of J. V. Joshi and her daughter and to maintain home education under Miss Oshor. Our primary object is to promote social intercourse between Europeans and Natives. Further Mrs. Aston said : I am not going to dilate on the obstacles which difference between usages of different classes of the community offers to such intercourse. The presence of your Excellency makes us hope that such occasions at present for friendly gatherings will become more and more welcome and appreciated. It is a great privilege which we all highly appreciate, to be able to accord hitherto a welcome to your Excellency.

Lady Northcote, in reply, said : I should like to thank you all and say at the same time how much I appreciate the honour done me in making me president. The primary object, which I am glad to know, is education of native women. I have much sympathy with the objects of the Association especially with one of its objects, namely, promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and Natives of this country. I know and we all know what splendid work some native ladies have done in connection with famine, and I happen to know also that some European ladies in Guzerat who have been doing equally good work. They have given their help, their time, their money, their health, and their sympathy in assisting the poor famine-stricken people. It is such sympathy which helps to bring together Europeans and Natives. I lay particular stress on the word sympathy, that is, mutual sympathy in our joys and sympathy in our sorrows. I am glad to learn that members are increasing under the present Secretary, Mrs. Aston, and hope will continue. I thank you once more for the honour you have done me.

Dr. Bhandarker said he did not entertain any doubt that her Ladyship would accept the presidency.

The gathering next adjourned to take refreshment, and afterwards dispersed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DOCUMENTS.

The charges brought against Ramjee Hanman Ramchander and Sukaram Latia Aurungabadker in connection with the documents stolen from the Sholapur District Courts records in August, 1897, were heard before Mr. Keatinge, First Class Magistrate of Sholapur. The hearing lasted twenty-one days. The magistrate framed charges of theft and abetment. Mr. Chaubal, pleader on behalf of the accused, asked that the case should be committed to the sessions. The magistrate refused the application. Mr. Chaubal asked for another adjournment for fourteen days in order to move the High Court for a transfer of the case under Section 526. This application was granted.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the bad state of the ground the final Poona Junior Polo Tournament to-day is put off till some other day.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL SHIP FOR CHINA.

WE understand the Government of India have instructed the Royal Indian Marine to take up an additional transport for China, and it is probable the vessel will be the new P. and O. steamer Sobraon. She was inspected by the authorities yesterday afternoon, and if it is determined to engage her the Sobraon will be fitted up as a hospital ship. As she was constructed in such manner as to act as a troopship, the alterations necessary will not be nearly as extensive as in the Carthage, which is now in the hands of the Dockyard workmen.

It was originally intended that the Carthage should have accommodation for about forty European patients, in addition to the beds for native soldiers. This order has been countermanded ; she will have accommodation exclusively for Indian soldiers, and this will be increased to the extent of fifty beds, the necessary room for which will be obtained by the conversion of the saloon into a ward room. The Sobraon will probably be fitted to accommodate both European and Indian soldiers.

KALYAN RIOT CASES.

AT Thana, Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector, Bhivandi Prant, resumed the hearing of the complainants on Saturday, in which Abdoolakhan and Mahomed Amin charged Prabhakar Kashinath Oke, Kashiram, Bhiccoo Moresheth, Balgram, and Uudrya Telli with having caused grievous hurt to the complainants on the 10th of September last.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Messrs. H. Sealy, Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

The remaining witnesses for the prosecution having been cross-examined the accused, Prabhakar Kashinath Oke, in his statement to the court said that the evidence of the prosecution was false. It was a concocted case, he was in a position to prove that. He did go with the Ganpati mellas, and so that part of the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution was not false. He did not go by the road that ran along Kala Masjid. There was no quarrel or disturbance while he was there. He heard something had happened after he had gone away. When he went there first he saw a party of 25 policemen near the corner of the mosque. On the other side of the police there were about 20 Mahomedans. The Mahomedans were shouting and pushing each other, but they were not creating any disturbance. He did not hear the Mahomedans utter any particular words. He stayed there up to the last mella. He left with the last mella. Still he did not see any disturbance at all. He stood security for the good behaviour of the mellawallas. He had done so for the last four years. The Collector of the District was against the idea of these mellas, but when he stood security the Collector gave an order to the Hindoos.

Accused, Ballaram, stated that he was a mellawalla. His mella went first. He went with it. It went to the back of the musjid. When he was coming out after immersing the Ganpati he heard people say that there was some row between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. He along with other mellawallas went home. This case was brought against him on account of enmity. But he could not state any adavat between himself and the complainants.

Accused Laiman alias Undria stated that he was at home the whole of that day. Complainant's Mahomed Amin's, brother and the patel of his village were quarrelling. He was asked to give evidences but he refused to do so. He did not hear of that any more.

Accused Dharma Krishna said that he did not go to see the tamasha. He was at home the whole of that day. There was a land dispute between him and some Mahomedans.

As Khan Bahadoor Doctor Dadina's evidence was necessary the case was adjourned to the 9th of August.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE VICEROY AND THE FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

THE event of the past week has been the announcement of the unexpected departure of the Viceroy for the famine tracts of Guzerat. It appears that matters have been going from bad to worse in that part of India. There has been practically no rain there as yet, and even if it came now it would be too late to enable much of a crop to be sown. It is greatly to be feared, therefore, that the Northern Division of Bombay, Kathiawar, and part of Rajputana will have a second year of more or less total crop failure. Compared with the enormous area affected last year, the tract is a circumscribed one. While this fact lightens the financial burden of the situation, so far as the Government of India is concerned, it does not detract from the terrible prospect in store for the inhabitants of the threatened area. Indeed little short of annihilation seems to loom upon their horizon. It is to see that no precaution possible to be taken is omitted to avert this, that Lord Curzon, whose own health has not been as strong of late as his friends could have wished, is proceeding in person post-haste to the spot at the most trying season of the year.

So far as the rest of India is concerned the position is far better than it was a few weeks ago. The Central Provinces, indeed, may now be looked upon as fairly secure. The North-West Provinces, however, are in jeopardy, and unless good rains reach them very shortly the seed sown will perish. It is now getting too late for fresh sowings to be likely to succeed. Famine, therefore, threatens. It is less imminent than in Guzerat and may yet be averted. But the position is critical.

Anxiety about the famine has not diminished the eagerness with which news is looked for from China. The fact that it has been decided, after all, not to detain General Gaselee at Shanghai, where the British sphere of influence may require protection, but to send him on with a considerable force to the scene of action in the northern province, is taken here to mean that hope is still entertained of rescuing some of the Legations. The news meanwhile from South Africa, where the Boers have evidently been resuming the offensive, offers little promise of the return of the Indian Contingent, whose arrival is being awaited before mobilising the Second Division for China. The regiments warned for service and the numerous officers nominated for the staff, therefore, are likely to be kept upon the tenterhooks of expectation for some time longer.

Socially the week has been a quiet one. The "Gaiety Girl" has continued to run successfully in the theatre and another Philharmonic Concert has taken place. Three dances also are in prospect. Two of these are being given by the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, at Kennedy House, where her Highness evidently means to keep up the hospitable traditions of Alipore. The third takes place at the Town Hall on the 30th, the hostess being Lady Low. On Friday, the 27th, Lady Collen has another of her musical at homes, which are always much looked forward to in Simla.

Amongst recent arrivals in the station are the Maharajah of Jeypore, and Brigadier-General Reid, the latter from his command in the Swat Valley.

In view of the numerous misstatements which have been made in connection with the recent imposition of additional taxes in the Simla Municipality, it may be useful to indicate how matters stand. It will be remembered that in 1898 an influential committee was appointed by the Punjab Government to report on the best means of providing for the growing needs of the place. This committee made extensive recommendations. They drew up, in fact, what may be looked upon as two schemes, one within the other, namely, a smaller scheme to meet immediate requirements, to be carried out at once ; and another more ambitious project to be taken in hand hereafter, when population shall have still further increased to the point of rendering it necessary. The first and smaller scheme was principally concerned with increasing the water-supply and improving the sewage system. It also included some minor improvements in the matter of roads, and was to cost altogether fourteen lakhs. Some of these recommendations—that is to say, the whole of the water-works and part of the drainage works—have already been put in hand, the water-works indeed having been completed. The larger scheme is estimated to cost twenty-three lakhs. It provides for a very much more extensive supply of water, also pumping power to be obtained from the river Sutlej ; and for an important series of roads, which will be required only when it becomes necessary to open up more sites for building purposes. The committee further put forward certain proposals for imposing fresh taxes to enable the Municipality to pay a portion of the cost. It was recognised, however, in view of the large extent to which Simla is taken up with Government buildings, and of the fact that the private property, which the Municipality is able to tax is of comparatively small value that it was only just Government should bear a considerable part of the expenditure. This the Punjab Government and the Government of India agreed to. The whole arrangement was carefully worked out and, in the latter part of the year 1898, was laid before the Simla Municipality. It was entirely open to them to reject it if they felt so disposed, they decided, however, to accept it. They began by appointing a financial municipal sub-committee, which held a number of meetings, and ultimately reported unanimously in favour of imposing the majority of the taxes. The other sub-committees also reported in favour of the proposals, which were afterwards unanimously confirmed in meeting by the general body of the Municipality. The proposals for which the Municipality thus made themselves responsible included the imposition of taxes on artizans and on milch cows and buffalos, also a water-tax, and an increase in the octroi tax. The decision would seem to have been a wise one ; for the terms on which the station was to obtain the great boon of sufficient water and wholesome sewers were exceedingly advantageous.

After all the sittings of the sub-committees had been held a new president was appointed who has endeavoured to carry out the policy agreed to by the body of which he is the official head. The duty of imposing fresh taxes, however, is always an unpopular one, and a good deal of opposition and difference of opinion has arisen. The Punjab Trades Association has taken exception to the tax on artizans, and irresponsible persons have come forward with the usual crop of gratuitous and generally ill-informed advice. The Municipal Committee also, which just a year ago, agreed to these taxes "in toto," has, within the past few weeks, thrown out the artizans tax, and decided to defer enforcing the milch cows and buffaloes tax. It is difficult to reconcile this action with the previous attitude of the same body, but there is a good deal to be said on both sides. An important feature of the question is connected with the proposed changes in the octroi duty. These are expected to bring in a matter of twenty-five thousand rupees per annum to the municipal chest, a sum which, if realized, would go a long way towards meeting the Municipality's share of the recurrent charges for the improvement loans, without trenching on any sources of income beyond those already in existence. The idea apparently is that other new taxation should be postponed until the enhanced octroi duties have been brought into operation, and sufficient time has elapsed to take stock of the financial position under the conditions which will then have come into existence. Should it afterwards prove that the income is sufficient, there will be no need to impose the taxes to which exception has been taken. On the other hand should the Municipality be still unable to meet the charges to which its committee bound it last year when they accepted the proposals made for the extension of the station, it will become necessary to resort to the taxes on artizans and milch cows unless other and more satisfactory means can be found for raising income.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Bishop Weldon delivered an address in the Town Hall, Simla, before a very large audience, on the "Gay and the Grave Side of Freemasonry." Sir Power Palmer occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer he could not say how far the Bishop would divulge the secrets of the Craft, but he was convinced his Lordship would not have been present, nor have taken such interest on Freemasonry if he did not feel that it was working for the good of the human race. After briefly touching upon the good work of Freemasonry Sir Power Palmer called upon the Bishop for his address. His Lordship on rising said, he had been asked to deliver a sermon to the Masons, but this idea had fallen through, and instead he proposed to give this address. Freemasonry was supposed to give to men a monopoly of all the

virtues, this in the presence of ladies was, perhaps, ungrateful, anyhow they believed in one another, and it spoke well for Masonry when they saw the great military interests of the Indian Empire entrusted to two such masons as the Commander-in-Chief and General Collen, and he begged to be allowed to offer his wishes to the Commander-in-Chief for a continuity of the high office he now holds. (Loud cheers.) Curiosity was perhaps a virtue belonging to the male rather than to the female sex; but anyhow he would attempt to explain the mysteries of the Craft with such skill that his lady-hearers also would be the wiser at the end of his address. There were always two sides to every question, and this was brought to his mind by Sir Wilfred Lawson when he said there were two sides to the Public House question. A good and a bad side. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, however, thought that the good in the public-house was all the outside and the bad inside and applying this to Freemasonry he (the Bishop) thought the good was inside and the bad outside. Ladies somehow had been always refused admission to Masonic Lodge, but anyhow they were admitted once in France, and the lodge was called "The Lodge Perfect Happiness." But as "Perfect Happiness" was given to no man or woman in this world the lodge soon ceased to exist! He next quoted a few very "unintelligent" brethren who had denounced Freemasonry and who styled masons sinks of immorality, but against such he placed Locke, Newton, Wren, Franklin and Washington, the latter describing Masonry as promoting the happiness of the human race. As regards the origin of Freemasonry Oliver is said to have dated it before the creation of the globe, but how he came to be aware of that fact the Bishop could not say; for himself he would date it as far back as Adam and be contented with its longevity. He next went on to describe the signs of Freemasonry as held by the ancient masons in the building of the Temple in the time of Solomon and also in our modern times by the rich city companies. He mentioned that he belonged to one of these, but he was afraid his benevolent appearance would seem to belie the fact, but he would take his audience into his confidence and state that he belonged to the "Skinners and Tanners." In India the fact of his being a "Skinner and Tanner" was possibly not of much consequence, but when he was a schoolmaster it was very inductive to a strict and rigorous discipline. He then dwelt on the various signs of the Craft. Chief of these was the "Architect," and he mentioned how the construction of a temple or cathedral in the older days was done by either the Abbott or his deputy, and how a speculative mason constructed Truro Cathedral, the first stone of which was laid with masonic ceremony and ritual. He next mentioned the sort of catechism an apprentice was put through and then referred to the mason's fondness for titles, liberty, dances and dinners. But were there any non-masons present who disposed these? President Jefferson once formed a society for the abolition of titles, but for himself he could not imagine how we would get on without them. He would drop the "Honour" but retain the Excellency (bowing to the Commander-in-Chief) but anyhow Jefferson's country-women have not proved indifferent to the title. He was not vain or considered such, he hoped, but a flutter of gratification ran through his veins when he was recently addressed as the "Metropolis of India." To this he did not object, but it was rather hard upon him to have to pay the postage of the letter! Touching upon the grave side he mentioned how nearly the Church was allied to Freemasonry by its symbols—such as bowing to the East and West. The two great lessons to be learned and never to be forgotten were charity and brotherly love. Then a belief in a personal God, and in a future life, was necessary before admission could be obtained to a Masonic Lodge. He sincerely hoped his hearers would not go away with the idea that Masonry was irreligious. Since he came out to India, he had tried not to offend those who differed from him in religion, and he trusted he had been successful, and as long as a non-Christian believed in a personal God he would always respect that individual and not be ashamed of his company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Bishop for his lecture and to Sir Power Palmer for presiding.

A SUGGESTION TO THE BHATIAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of the few fortunate Bhatias, who have received higher education, I think, I am most in touch with the conservative rich merchants. Consequently the following suggestion emanating from one so circumstanced will not be out of place. The orthodox shethias form the major portion of capitalists in our community. Now when the scourge of plague has paralysed commerce for the last four years, famine comes in, with redoubled force, as the drought still continues up-country to destroy the remaining mercantile activity. To add to the rigour of the difficulty, the China war has temporarily sealed the fate of mill industry and the mills are going into liquidation, one by one. At such a critical juncture, the wise amongst the wealthy and almost all merchant-princes are wise, when their finances are concerned are particularly anxious about their own coffers. The head of the largest Bhatia firm in Bombay, about two months back, remarked to me, that the losses in the working and the non-working of mills are at present in the proportion of three to two. Again it is at such an unwelcome and hard time that they have to contribute largely to charity. Would it not then be advisable for, and beneficial to, the conservative millionaires to mind the present state of the world, from an economical stand-point? London is the chief clearing-house of the world; and English capital is distributed profitably to the capitalists, all over the globe. We Indians too are the subjects of the benign British Rule. Why should we not then at such difficult times find some lucrative pursuits either in England or in America? And why should we not contribute with a free and liberal hand to charity, from profits derived from commerce with prosperous and wealthy countries, beyond the sea? If not for profits at ordinary times, as a safeguard against commercial emergencies like the present, it is urgently incumbent on Bhatia merchants to go to foreign countries, to establish firms there, and to carry on trade on a large scale all over the world. Besides the same orthodox merchants have to pay lakhs of rupees every year to European firms acting as commission agents, now if they were to open their own firms in England, they will not only spare all the commission they have to pay, but they will get the same in large amounts from other more orthodox and backward Hindu merchants, into the bargain. Under the auspices of Western civilization the whole world has become one commercial unit, and even for the difference of a pie in their prices, commodities of all sorts, are transported from one end of the globe to the other. I, therefore, sincerely and earnestly urge on the aristocracy of our community, the necessity of liberating themselves from the shackles of the stupid and ill-founded custom.

ECONOMY.

Bombay, July 23.

THE FAMINE.

THE honorary secretary of the Central Provinces Branch of the I. F. C. R. Fund requests us to state that Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit of this city has paid the handsome sum of Rs. 1,000 out of his "Two Annas Famine Relief Fund" to the Central Provinces Relief Fund for giving clothes to the sufferers from the famine in the Central Provinces.

MRS. BRADLAUGH-BONNER ASSISTS.

The Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has received the following letter from Mrs. A. Bradlaugh Bonner (daughter of the late Mr. Chales Bradlaugh, M. P.):—

23, Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting London, S.W.
July 9, 1900.

HON. MR. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

DEAR SIR,—Last week I addressed a small meeting of ladies on the famine in India and at the conclusion they were so moved that they made a collection amongst themselves which amounted to the sum of £12. They were anxious that this money should go direct to India and not be added to any London funds. I therefore have much pleasure in sending it on to you, as I see by 'India' that you are actively engaged in the distribution of relief. Please use the sum in connection with the "Investor's Review" fund or in whatever may seems good to you. All we want is that it shall reach some who are in need.

I have especial pleasure in sending on this small sum to you as I have not forgotten that you were on the reception Committee, when my father visited Bombay in 1889, nor the steps you took afterwards to raise money towards memorials to my father after his death.

I would be glad if you will send me a formal acknowledgment so that I may send it to the Secretary of the "Bond of Union" that she may show her members.

With deep sympathy for the sorrows of your unhappy country, I am, &c.

(Sd.) H. BRADLAUGH BONNER.

The money order for £12 has been sent separately through the Post Office.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ELECTRICAL TRACTION IN BOMBAY.

It was on the 19th of July of last year that the enterprising Bombay Tramway Company addressed a letter to the Bombay Municipality on the subject of the conversion of its horse tramway into electric traction. We referred to this topic some months ago, but it seems, from what recently appeared in the the columns of a leading journal in that city, that there was no progress whatever made by the Corporation in the matter beyond appointing a strong Committee to report on the proposal which, practically, opened the ulterior question of the purchase of the tramway by the Municipality on the terms and conditions specially prescribed in the Tramway Act of 1874. It appears, that that Committee had a few sittings with a view at arriving to some decision as regards this matter of purchase. Would it be to the advantage of the rate-payers to exercise the right of purchase allowed under the Act during the next year or later on, say in 1903 or 1915? This is the crucial point on which the Committee have to give their decision and report to the Corporation. That that Committee should be fully alive to its responsibility in the matter need not be denied, especially when it is borne in mind that in his report which he was called upon to make by the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner advised that body to pay the most serious consideration to it before giving its assent. He candidly expressed his opinion, no doupt, in favour of the proposed change in the system of traction. But on this subject there can be no two opinions after the full success of electric tramways, wherever introduced. The financial advantages of electric tramways are no longer open to question. They are universally admitted. So far, then, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay correctly advised the civic fathers. He was also right in giving them a piece of his mind as regards the error of judgment they committed in waiving their right of purchase in 1894, when the entire tramway was estimated at about 77 lakhs of rupees; at present, the value has increased, and may be fairly estimated at about 1 crore. The Bombay Tramway is very popular, and every year sees an increase in the number of passengers it carries, despite trade depression and plague. According to its latest report, the gross traffic receipts came to Rs. 12,76,104 against Rs. 12,24,916 last year, whereas its capital is 20 lakhs, plus debentures valued at 25 lakhs. The net earnings, after deducting all charges, including interest on the debenture stock, was Rs. 3,37,811, equivalent to a little under 12 1-2 per cent. on capital proper. It is evident, therefore, that every year that the purchase is delayed, the Company's earnings being larger, adds to the final purchase-vale to be paid by the rate-payers. For, it should be remembered that, under the Act, the terms for the purchase are defined. It must be 21 years multiplied by the average net profit of the last three years preceding date of purchase.

The Commissioner was, therefore, right in his observation that the Corporation made a serious error when it waived its right of purchase in 1894. And he now warns them against committing a similar error when next year will give it the further opportunity to buy the tramway. All that the Commissioner was anxious about was as regards the price to be now paid.

We are sure that, as the Commissioner himself suggests, it would be the wisest and most economical thing to take advantage of the opportunity which 1901 offers to buy up the property. That should be the first resolution of the Committee. It is so advises the Corporation, the latter body would then have to decide for itself what should be the purchase money. That will be a matter of details, and we trust the little friction that has taken place between the two organizations as regards accounts will be smoothed over. We shall be glad when the Corporation unanimously agrees to buy the property and have the necessary change made in the traction which will be so prolific of immense financial advantage in the near future.

But in this connection we think the question of electric lighting, which also has been hanging fire, might be easily taken up. Some good people in Bombay are impatient that both matters have not been quickly disposed of. We, on the other hand, are not inclined to be so very impatient, though we should be sorry to see an indefinite shelving, but we believe the Corporation has no such intention. It is a responsible body, and like all similar organisations, is cautious and careful to go slowly. When we remember that even London is still behind New York, Paris, Glasgow and other great cities in having electrical tramways, we cannot blame Bombay. Perhaps, a little delay in her case is not bad. She gets the benefits of all the most recent experience in connection with electrical traction. Opinions are in conflict as to which is the best system, the overhead, or the conduit, or the surface contact. Similarly electric light is duly progressing. Scientists, with practical ideas as to how to make the light commercially profitable, startle us with their new discoveries from time to time. Even to-day, there is the battle, like the battle of the railway gauges in the past, as to the cheapness of incandescent gas against electric light. Under such circumstances, there is no unwisdom on the part of the Bombay Corporation in delaying matters and deriving experience. Installations are very costly. You cannot alter them every ten years, so that whatever delay takes place is a delay which works for the city's good, and the good men there who seem to be growing impatient over it, should keep their other eye open, and try to view things from the point of the Corporation also.

What we have, therefore, to suggest in connection with electric lighting is the desirability of seeing that the same Company which gives Bombay its electrical tramways also gives it the electric lighting. In England it is now the universal practice to have central stations erected wherever there are electric tramways. It is most disadvantageous on more than one ground to have two separate organizations as regards propelling power. It is a waste of energy and a waste of money. Conservation of energy means conservation of capital, which for large municipalities means so much saving to the pocket of the rate-payer. This is a serious consideration, and we throw out the hint to the civic fathers of Bombay so that they may be able to kill two birds with one stone. We, who are advocates of all municipal progress on healthy, steadfast lines and not at breathless pace, will be rejoiced when we hear that after all the first city in India has maintained her reputation as the first progressive Municipality, as it has been hitherto proud to boast itself.—"Indian Engineering."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the choice between the Municipalisation of the Bombay Tramway, or the extension of its base to its present holders is "sub judice," it would be thought, I believe, proper to discuss what would be the right course to follow in the interests of the City.

Before carrying on the discussion I must say distinctly that, I have no intention of saying anything against the company which owns the line at present. Though it has inflicted upon us the inconvenience and discomfort of travelling five in a seat, it has rendered service to the city in maintaining regular and efficient service. The company has even applied to embark on the electric traction work, under certain conditions, thus offering to relieve us from the system, which I once characterised as obsolete and barbarous, I mean that of horse propulsion. I simply want to discuss the question from the standpoint of municipal enterprise. Municipalisation is the tendency of the age. Parliament, according to the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee, published in the technical papers, has granted powers to municipalise gas, water, electric light, and tramway undertakings in England. Though the efforts have been made by the interested parties to neutralise municipalisation the progress made is so advanced that, speaking of tramway only, of 115 miles of tramway in London, the London County Council owns 72 1-2 miles, and the purchase of the remainder is a mere question of time. I should mention here that the works which are now transferred to the local authorities were principally initiated by private companies.

Municipal enterprise is differentiated from Municipal trading. In the latter the element of competition with trade enters, which is not the case with the former, confining as it does to the question, pure and simple, of supplying its domestic wants. To municipalise undertakings is to work them in the interests of the community at large, without the consideration of profit. The question of profit is eliminated there. The condition of no profit involves that surplus, whenever found, should go to reduce the price or reduce the capital.

Municipalisation does not involve workingon socialistic principles. Socialism warrants participation of the profit by those who do not work, or who do not contribute in gaining that profit, a doctrine the municipality ignores, as evidenced in the fact of its applying the profit derived in working tramway in the reduction of price charged for travelling, and not even in the reduction of rates. I say this with a view to remove misapprehension which often rises on the subject.

It is now high time that the Bombay Municipality should hold the local tramway, and work it in the interest of the city.

For the successful working electric equipment is an absolute necessity. The system of horse traction is discarded on the score of expense, trouble, and inefficiency; and the overhead electric system is universally adopted. For the benefit of those who have not studied both systems I quote the following figures:—At New York horse traction is reported to have cost 9d. per car-mile, and electric traction, 5 1-2d. per car-mile, giving electricity the advantage of 3 1-2d. The receipts in the both cases were much about the same. At Glasgow when horse traction cost 8 1-2d. electricity 6 1-2d. showing a saving of 2d., but the receipts were 11 1-2d. for horse, and 14d. for electric traction, thus raising further gain of 2 1-2d. and the total gain of 4 1-2 per car-mile, in the favour of electricity. The figures are themselves eloquent. The system has the further advantage of rendering the service efficient and quick—a thing of no little importance for a business place like Bombay.

The electric tramway on the overhead system has passed from the experimental stage, and proved to be the efficient means of maintaining a splendid up-to-date service. The collapse of the Madras Electric Tramway was due to its introduction of the underground or conduit system in the initial stage; and the success ensured in working now is due to its conversion to the overhead system. In a country flooded by the rains the underground system presents insuperable difficulties. The pressure at which the electric current is maintained is generally kept at 500 volts—a fact which eliminates the question of danger. The poles of artistic design carrying the wire add to the decoration of the town; and if the personnel of high rank in engineering is engaged—a thing quite possible in these days of advancement—the train line enjoys immunity against breakdown. The success of the overhead electric system is so pronounced that conversion from horse traction to electric traction is universal. Bombay initiated and managed water-works, and according to its traditions it should come forward to start the new industrial enterprise. Without the prospects of a "quid pro quo," no private company undertakes any works; besides the local authorities have the rights in perpetuity. The benefits arising whichever way should be secured. To relieve the congested population is an absolute necessity. Cheap and quick tram service will largely contribute to give this relief.—I am, &c.,

ARDESHEER BURJORJI MASTER,
Foreign Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Tardeo, July 28.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A MEETING of the members of the Cercle was held at the Cercle Rooms, last Wednesday, when Mr. Ardeshir D. Lalkaka, M. A., L. L. B., delivered an interesting lecture in French on "the Art and the Age of Tennyson." A large number of members and their friends, including European and Parsi ladies, was present. The chair was taken by Mr. Jos. Pilinski de Balty, Consul for France and honorary president of the Cercle.

THE STARTING POINT OF TENNYSON'S AGE.

Mr. Lalkaka commenced by explaining at the outset the aim and scope of his lecture which, as he said, was to show how far Tennyson could be called the representative and typical poet of England in the literature of the 19th century. But the first difficulty was what date to fix as the starting point of the age of Tennyson. If mere chronology were in question, the task would be all too easy. But if in literature the landmarks were determined not by mere dates, but by differences in the developed thought of man, by cyclic chances and revolutions in ideas, it was not the year of Tennyson's birth (1809) nor the year of Tennyson's death that fixed what might be called the age of Tennyson. The dawn of the 19th century inaugurated an era which, for its remarkable significance—originality, vigour, and intensity—ranked with the great Elizabethan epoch in English Literature. The age of Shakespeare was a natural and spontaneous outcome of the Middle Ages while with the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588), the discoveries and inventions of the age, and the Reformation and the Renaissance, a torrent of new ideas rushed in upon English life which tended to widen the mental horizon of the people and stamp its literature with an intensely national character. Causes almost akin had influenced England of the last 100 years. The French Revolution, the realised thought of the infidel intellect of France, moved not a few of the uneasy spirits in England, and England itself at this time was not unprepared to receive the new ideas beyond the Channel. English writers like Hobbes, Filmer, Harrington, and Locke had made philosophical speculations on matters political familiar to the English mind for over a century. So too in literature, where the Gospel of Humanity came to be preached by men like Shelly, while the literature of despair found its mouth-piece in Byron. Byron has been called the grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme; and it was he in fact who represented in England the material and personal aspect of the French Revolution. But the frenzy of his school, its fire, its passion had died away with the dreams of the Revolution, and the literary condition of England at the advent of Tennyson was anything but uninviting to the aspiring Bard. There were no doubt Landor and Keats inaugurating the art movement in England; there too was Wordsworth at the head of the "Nature School." But mere art for art's sake, or nature for nature's, was not what the half practical, half imaginative genius of the 19th century required, and it was for Tennyson to feel the pulse of his time and to help forward the second step of the movement. He combined the characteristics of the two schools into what is called the "English Idyl," the acknowledged literary type of all English verse until the seventies.

THE AGE OF TENNYSON.

The lecturer then dealt with the main characteristics of the age of Tennyson, such as sociology, self-analysis, science, and, lastly, the art movement; and turning to his works, illustrated by quotations Tennyson as the poetical chronicler of the mental life of his times. After the great duel between England and France, the social problems came to the front, and Herbert Spencer, Carlyle, Dickens, Ruskin and Browning all harped with diverse tones upon the self-same key—the social puzzles of the times. Emerson called the 19th century, on account of its speculative genius, a sort of "living Hamlet;" and "In memoriam" is a splendid illustration of the habit of self-analysis and introspective thought which had become ingrained in the very breath of some of the literati of the age. The same poem proved the influence of science on people and poetry. The 19th century was essentially an age of science,—of silk mills, spinning jennies, and steam-engines. Arkwright, Stephenson, these were the Shakspeares and Miltons of the 19th century. Those who had read "The Two Voices" "By an Evolutionist," and "Lucretius" could easily understand the significance and literary value of science in the present age. Mr. Lalkaka showed how Tennyson had reconciled the so-called antagonism between religions and science, between poetry and evolution.

THE PRINCESS.

Turning to the "Princess" the lecturer dealt with the Woman Question treated in the poem, and said that the positions of woman in modern civilisation, and her enfranchisement were the problems for the 20th century. Was she superior or inferior to man? Physiology said she was inferior to man; sociology proclaimed her perfect equality; while psychology asserted that she was superior to him. But the truth, perhaps, lay in the fact that, at times and under circumstances, she could be infinitely superior or infinitely inferior to man. Tennyson, however, expressed the vital facts about this problem in a manner which was at once poetical and philosophical:—

"Woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse: could we make her as the man, sweet Love were slain:—
Man for the field and woman for the health, man for the sword, and for the needdle she; man with the head, and woman with the heart; man to command and woman to obey; All else confusion."

Mr. Lalkaka was thanked for his interesting lecture by the president, who hoped it would be a precursor of many more. A vote of thanks to the president, proposed by Professor Pedraza terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday (1st August) afternoon. Weather permitting.

1. Tent Pegging in Sections of Four.—Horses and Ponies separately, if possible, otherwise together. Three Runs. 1st Run pegs Abreast, 2nd Run pegs in Echelon and 3rd Run pegs in Indian File.
2. Dropping Pots Balls in Buckets.—Three buckets placed 10 yards apart in straight line. Competitors start with 3 balls and must drop one into each bucket. Pace full gallop.
3. Egg and Spoon Race.—(Ladies' Nomination.) Horses and Ponies. Competitors will ride given course to white line remaining mounted; the ladies will be started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying egg on spoon and hand same to gentlemen who will immediately return over same course. First past post with egg in spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either lady or gentleman, and if dropped by either lady or gentleman they must return for another.
4. Pony Scurry. (Distance Handicap).
5. University Stakes, (Gentlemen's Nomination).—Lady to ride given course to a point where she will, without dismounting, hand list of questions to gentleman. Gentleman to answer questions in writing and return them to lady who will return over course with answers. First past the post with most correct answers to win. Gentleman must sign paper of answers.
6. Uita Pulta Race.—Competitors to draw lot for mounts. Rider of first past the post and owner of last past the post receive marks.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Honorary Secretary.

N B.—If ground is slippery, or entries few, other events may be substituted.

THE construction of the bridge over the Godavery River is nearing completion. It was begun in 1897, and measures from abutment to abutment nearly 1 3-4 mile. It comprises 56 spans of 150 feet each, and is said to be the longest bridge in India. It is expected that it will be opened for public traffic at the end of next month.

CHINA'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. DE ST. PAUL-SEITZ.

It would appear, judging by the terrible news received from China, as if the Western Nations were, at the close of the nineteenth century, to reap the whirlwind in return for their persistent efforts during the last two or three decades to indue the Eastern World with progressive tendencies.

Let the immediate reasons for the present outbreak of anti-foreign hostilities be whatever they may so much remains certain, that the arousing of the martial spirit in an originally peace-loving nation by way of reorganising its available militant sections on the basis of Western ideas and institutions, has fostered a large and powerful aggregation of unquiet military characters in the Celestial Empire, and has in its course, revolutionised the traditional policy of the Ta-tsing dynasty.

The Chinese authorities—not always the Imperial Government, but rather progressively-inclined individual Viceroys or Governors-General of one or the other of the eighteen Provinces of the Chinese Empire—have from time to time, and successively, invited and availed themselves of English, American, French, and German advice both in military and naval matters, but since the latter nation has been most prominent in its representatives, the present organisation of the Imperial Chinese Army, or at least the European-drilled portion of the same, must be considered as having been effected on Teutonic military principles to the exclusion of previously adopted ones.

I write advisedly the Chinese Army, because the overflow from the German-drilled troops, such as the regiments of the two Viceroys Li Hung Chang and Chang Chi Tung, has been constantly drafted into other provincial Army Corps ever since German officers undertook, in 1885, the reformation of specially-selected military bodies, carrying with it and spreading throughout the Empire the German military principles and methods as taught in the garrisons of Pechili and Kwangtung.

It remains now to be seen whether the effects of this training will bear fruit, or if, when the Chinese soldiers are left again to the leadership of their own conservative, not to say retrogressive, commanders of the conceited and ignorant mandarin classes, they will revert to the ancient ways which are in modern warfare, against European or Japanese soldiery, as obsolete and useless as the mode of battle array in vogue when Darius reigned over Persia. In the Japanese war the better organised forces under the Viceroys scarcely came into the field at all, and such fighting as there was on land fell mainly to the lot of Manchus, Tartars, and Bannermen, whose obsolete methods of fighting brought them to a speedy catastrophe. That war, therefore, must not be regarded as a decisive test of Chinese military capacity. The Chinese Imperial Government has learnt nothing and forgotten nothings ince the war, but several of the Viceroys have learnt a great deal and have been active in improving their forces and importing munitions of war during the subsequent years. If these Viceroys and their forces took the field against the Powers they would have to be reckoned with very seriously.

Various difficulties have arisen through the utter impossibility of reconciling the higher-grade Chinese officers to a new "regime" a circumstance which eventually caused the retirement of practically all German field and subaltern officers, so that at the present juncture merely a handful of foreign non-commissioned officers and drill-sergeants, chiefly in the artillery, the fortification service, and the ordnance and gunnery departments, are assisting the Chinese.

It is true that a military school or college in which cadets are taught the art of modern war, and fitted to serve as officers in the reformed Chinese Army, was established in Pechili by Viceroy Li some years ago, and perhaps from the classmen or young officers some master-mind has arisen who will turn to account the five Chinese elemental military qualities: (1) numbers and homogeneity; (2) stubborn endurance; (3) persistence; (4) contempt of death; (5) passive obedience; and give the invading allied forces a nut to crack; but to my mind, the imposition of the strict German system as founded by the Great Frederick, continued by Clausewitz, and completed by von Roon and Moltke, is not and never was adaptable to a nation which, generally speaking, takes to innovations as animals learn tricks. But to come to the crucial point:

"HOW LARGE IS THE CHINESE ARMY?"

I can only answer this question with another one: "Does anybody know the exact or even approximate number of adult male inhabitants of the vast Celestial Empire?"

For in case of a war, prompted, like the one now threatening, by religious, fanatic, and anti-foreign sentiments, one may safely expect that every available Chinese subject will turn, if not into a soldier, any how into a more or less dangerous fighting individual, a unit in an untold multitude, undrilled, not uniformed, to a certain extent unreliable as far as staying powers go, but withal exceedingly useful in the capacity of gun-fodder and stop-gap. I am, however, in a position through conscientious computation, based on my own experience when in the Imperial Chinese service, supplemented by information received from a brother officer, one of the chief reorganisers of the Chinese Army, who has quite recently returned from the Far East, to submit the following enumeration of what may be recognised by European authorities as a negotiable military quantity.

1	Province of Pechili—	
	a European drilled soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillery (Li Hung Chang's own troops)	40000
	b Troops of the High Commissioner of Pechili, Heiang Chiog, stationed around Pekin, under General Tung Fu Siang	30000
	c Imperial troops under General Nieh, stationed at Lutai, Province Pechili	20000
	d Manchu troops under the Tartar Generals Chi Yuan and Yung Lu, garrisoned in the Tartar City of Pekin	10000
	e Bannermen (Militia) under the Batmet General Ko-Meng-O, stationed throughout the Province	20000
2	Province of the Two Kwang—	
	a European drilled soldiers, infantry, and artillery (Chang Chi Tung's own troops)	5000
	b Troops of the Foo Tai (Governor of Kwantung), under Tung An Pang at Canton	4000
	c Manchu troops under the Tartar General Wang shing, garrisoned in the Tartar City of Canton	7000
	d Bannermen (Militia) under Banner General Chi-Ko, stationed throughout the Two Kwang	15000
3.	The other sixteen Provinces of the Empire:	
	a Imperial troops averaging 10000	160000
	b Manchu troops do. 2000	80000
	c Bannermen (Militia) do. 15000	240000
	Total	629000

The Allied European forces, however, should the theatre of war be confined to the province of Pechili, and perhaps the neighbouring one of Shantung, will only meet opposition from

ABOUT 150,000 ARMED MEN,

of which in the first line they must reckon with Li Hung Chang's Army of 40 000, besides the troops of the High Commissioner (30,000), and of General Nieh (20,000) which are all armed with modern arms of precision Mauser rifles (M81,) and Krupp guns of varying calibres. For the time being it remains an open question whether Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who has been obliged, for State reasons, to exchange places with the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Chang Chih Tung, still retains sufficient control over his Army to prevent its direct participation in the pending hostilities in the same manner as the cunning old politician, for reasons with which I will deal in a subsequent article, managed to keep his soldiers at a safe distance during the Chino-Japanese war in 1895 in which only Chinese troops of an inferior category took part, and in consequence it may be safe to assume that the victories and the efficiency of the Japanese Army have been very much overrated.

Viceroy Li's troops are, in fact, quite untried, notwithstanding their superior training; but as they, no doubt, form the pick of the Chinese Army, it will be interesting to submit them to a short will scrutiny.

Li Hung Chang's Army is composed of

11	Infantry Regiments at three battalions of five companies of 200 rank and file	36,000
10	Troops of Cavalry at 250 each	2,500
21	Batteries of Artillery, as follows:	
	3 Mountain Batteries at 6 guns = 18 guns	
	6 Horse Artillery at 4 " = 24 "	
	12 Field Artillery at 4 " = 48 "	
	Total 90 guns	
	At 15 men each	1,350
	Army Service, Medical Service, &c	150
	Total	40,000

The Army counts over 3,000 horses, or rather ponies, exclusively entires, sturdy and surefooted animals from Mongolia, which average a height of fourteen hands, and answer the exigencies of the service admirably; so that even the European officers prefer them to imported Indian or Australian remounts.

IN TIMES OF PEACE

the troops are garrisoned at Port Li, and Shan-hai-Kwang; they are well fed and considerately treated, neatly uniformed in dark blue tunics with distinguishing coloured facings and collars, blue turbans and trousers, and so-called Pekin boots with soles of one inch thickness.

The infantry, armed with the Mauser (M81) and sword-bayonets, march well, skirmish and change formation like any European soldiers; they are docile and intelligant, mostly of the Manchu type, and must be looked upon as a really good force.

They aim well and shoot very steady up to 70 yards, but at longer distances their firing, for some reason or another not yet ascertained, becomes somewhat erratic.

The artillery astonish everybody by their speed, precision, and excellent order; they aim accurately, take up position, limber up and unlimber, open fire, advance and retreat in capital form; their mountain batteries are equipped in thoroughly approved style, their field guns Krupps of ordinary calibre. Contrary to all expectations

THE CAVALRY

has shaped as well as the other branches of the service; armed with lances and revolvers they fully comprehend outpost duties, the conduct of convoys, the best ways of reconnoitring, and so on; in fact everything necessary in a country where cavalry can only be put to limited use, and where regimental charges or attacks in a body of mounted men are quite out of the question through natural obstacles.

The number of men set apart for medical and ambulance services is exceedingly small, yet it must be noted that Viceroy Li's troops are the only ones who enjoy such luxuries as organised medical attendance and a field hospital. The rest of the Chinese army is absolutely unprovided in that direction.

This is in sum and substance all that can be said of the forces with which an allied army in Pechili will have to contend, and our heartiest sympathies are with the commanders of the comparatively small detachments of European troops which are now being confronted by the most objectionable of all difficulties—uncertainty as to both quantity and quality of the enemy.

It is not my business to volunteer advice to efficient men who are on the spot, and must know what obstacles they have to cope with, but, in conclusion, I should like to state that, in my opinion, an invading force, with Pekin for its objective, cannot commence effective operations before the autumn season is well advanced; it must be very large, well supported by reserves to keep open communications, garrison intermediate positions, and yet have adequate forces to master the Capital and keep an enormous hostile and fanatic population in constant check.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Harding has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Indian Civil Service with effect from the 12th June 1900.

The services of Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govnt of Bombay with effect from the 7th inst.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Lieut Colo Dharmadas Basu I M S Bengal Major Heem Chandra Banerji, M S Bengal, Capts H M Earle I M S Bengal, C B Prall I M S Bengal, P St C More M B I M S Bengal, J Davidson M B I M S Bengal, T H Foulkes I M S Madras, W Selby D S O I M S Bengal K J Morgan M B I M S Bengal E E Waterr M B I M S Bengal T E Watson M B I M S Madras, C G Webster I M S Madras, and A F W King, I M S Bombay; Lieut, H Kirkpatrick M B I M S, F D S Fayrer I M S, and W Lethbridge M B I M S.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Captains F N Windsor M B I M S Bengal W W Clemesha M B I M S Bengal, J C Robertson M B I M S Bengal, N R J Rainier I M S Bengal, F A L Hammond I M S Madras, W G Richards I M S Madras, F D Browne M B I M S Madras, E F E Baines I M S Bombay and J O F Sealy I M S Bombay; and Lieut E F G Tucker I M S.

The services of Lieut W T F Thompson 1st Madras Pioneers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut L H Baldwin 4th Bengal Infy are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as an Asst Comdt in the Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev S E Hickox has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estab to fill an existing vacancy.

FAMINE.

The services of Major H E M Mason 17th Regt of Madras Infy are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C W Jacob I S C Wing Comdr and Second in Command of the 24th Bo Infy is appointed to be Comd of the Zhob Levy Corps with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John Moncrieff Wright as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr G Gordon.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H G Maud as acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr C B Lacey.

With the sanction of H M. Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr R T Menzies as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

The following appoin ment is made to the Khyber Rifle Corps:—Capt W E Venour I S C to be Second in Command of the 1st Batt with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Capt P C Elliott Lockhart D S O I S C resigned.

Mr G R Irwin of the Indian Civil Service a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Jaipur, is appointed to officiate as Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr D E McCracken and until further orders.

Mr D E McCracken, Asst at HD Quarters to the Gen, Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti is granted furlough for one year under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 11th August 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself on the furlough.

Consequent on the employment in South Africa of Major W R Edwards M D I M S Bengal an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Civil Surgeon of Quetta the following subs pro tempore appointments are made with effect from the 26th Feb 1900 and unt l further orders:—Capt W E A Armstrong I M S (Madras) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd (offg 1st class) to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Capt G Ramsay I M S Bengal an offg Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class

Khan Bhadur Sahibzada Abdul Kaiyum, Assi Political Officer in the Khyber, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July, 1900.

Naib Tahsil dar Sher Zaman Khan, Revenue Assit in Kurram, is appointed to officiate as Asst Political Officer in the Khyber, with effect from the 24th July 1900 during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Shibzadr Abdul Kaiyum.

V Bhashyam Aiyangar C I E Diwan Bahadur Acting Advocate Gen Madras.

Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar Esq J P Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation Bombay.

The services of Capt D C Johnston I M S (Bombay) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dep with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his famine duties in Rajputana.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Adie Asst Accountant Gen Burma is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days with effect from the 11th of July 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt R T I Ridgway 40th Pathans to be Recruiting Staff Officer for Pathans vice Capt Falcon whose tenure has expired, dated 11th June 1900.

Capt C G Watson R A Instructor in Gunnery N W Frontier Defences Murree to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl R A Punjab Command and Head Quarters vice Major E S Cleeve vacated, dated 20th July 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Brt Col H C E Lucas I S C Asst Com Genel 1st class Bombay List to officiate as Commsy Gen with effect from the 11th July 1900 vice Col G C Dobbs I S C on leave.

Lieut C W Robinson I S C 32nd Punja Regnt of Bengal Infy Pioneers to be Depy Assit Comsy Genl 2nd class on probation with effect from the 2nd June 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J Young M B I M S Bengal Estabt is granted the temporary rank of Colonel with effect from the 14th July 1900 whilst offing as Principal Medical Officer Presidency Dist vice Col J T Bookey I M S appointed Principal Medical Officer China Exp

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE proposal to create an international association of academies or learned societies is taking form. According to M. Darboux, secretary of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the scientific bodies of both worlds, with the exception of the Academy of History, Madrid, adhere to the project. It will be in two sections, one for letters, the others for science, and be directed by a triennial general assembly, as well as a permanent commitee. Delegates sent to the assembly by an academy will only count one vote. The first session will be held in Paris on July 31st. Scientific questions of general interest will be treated, and of these the Royal Society of London has proposed the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Africa.

In the French section of the Chemical Department of the Paris Exhibition there is a new device for producing ozone by the electric discharge in glass tubes full of air. It is the invention of M. E. U. Chatelain, and is expected to be useful in bleaching tissues or sterilising matters.

"Elconal" is a new developer which is giving satisfaction to photographers. It is the invention of Dr. Ludwig Elcon, and is, chemically speaking, orthodioxybenzol. It allows of a mixture of hypo in all proportions, so that a combined developing and fixing bath can be prepared.

Chloride of lime used as a purifier of acetylene, is likely to cause an explosion of the gas, according to an American contemporary, and a mixture of it with sodium plumbate is preferred by a maker. It is considered safe.

M. Izart, a Frenchman, has attempted to get the advantage of rail to ordinary vehicles by surrounding their wheels with a ring of larger diameter on which they run, while carrying it along with them. The ring encloses the wheel in a sort of cage, and is said to deaden shocks from the road.

"Zebroids," that is to say, a hybrid of the zebra (Equus Burchelli) and horse, are the subject of a report by the United States Minister to Brazil. These animals are already in use on a small scale in the Transvaal, and they are suitable for Africa, because the tsetze fly does not injure them. They have been tried successfully in Brazil, and are found very strong, lively, docile. The hybrids take after the female horse, and are black, brown, grey, &c. in colour. The best horses for strong hybrids are the Clydesdales, Suffolks, and "percherons" of France. Arab horses give elegant zebroids very swift and active. The zebroid is expected to be useful in warm countries.

An association of automobile makers has been formed in Berlin, and they are establishing a permanent exhibition or show-house of motorcars for the public to see the advantages of the new vehicle.

A trial of the Raddatz submarine boat at Milwaukee on June 4 was successful. It went a mile and back under water. The driving power of the boat is electricity.

Dr. Low, who found that elephantiasis, the unseemly tropical malady, is due to mosquito bites, not impure water, has undertaken with Dr. Sabon, to live in a mosquito proof hut in the malarial part of the Roman Campagna, in order to show that malaria fever is only contracted through mosquito bites.

"Stahl and Eisen" has an article by Dr. Frank proposing that the peat beds of North Germany should be utilised for the production of electrical energy. This idea was first broached in the "Nineteenth Century" some years ago in connection chiefly with our own peat beds.

A new process for extracting rubber from the tree is to cut up the bark and roots and soak them in dilute sulphuric acid, which destroys the wood and leaves the gum. It smacks a little of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Lieutenant Senty, of the French Navy, and Commandant of the Aerostation Park of Toulen, ascended in the ballon Saint-Louis from Vincennes on June 1, and was carried away by a tempest into thick clouds. A whirlwind raised him above the clouds, and thunder was heard below. He and his comrades were oppressed by the atmospheric electricity, which caused their hair to rise, but they descended all safe.

The Pasteur Institute of Paris was recently invited to reduce the number of rats in the drains of the city by means of cultures of virulent microbes placed in their haunts. The coco-bacillus was chosen and spread of corn or bread. A contageous malady was thus introduced, and the remedy has been effective.

Mr. W. J. Gerhard, a field entomologist, has observed seals in a small tributary of the Rio Lecure, which flows into the Maceira River, Bolivia, South America. They were evidently members of the Otariidæ, and the first seals ever seen in the Amazon basin.

The French Government sell tobacco juice to cultivators for killing parasites on plants, and they have recently supplied a new "rich juice" which contains 100 grammes of nicotine per litre, for the special purpose of curing gale in sheep, but it has been found serviceable for plants. The liquor recommended for dressing plants is a litre of water. 10 cubic centimetres of rich juice. 10 grammes of black soap and two grammes of carbonate of soda, and 10 cubic centimetres of methylated spirit.

The book of Maurice Schwob, a Frenchman, on "Le Danger Allemand," is a warning to his countrymen to modify their commercial system, which is interesting to industrial science in this country. The German Government makes commercial treaties which enable the home industries to thrive, despite foreign competition. Revenue from the taxation of imports is partly spent in premiums for exporting German goods. Government and merchants work in harmony. The exporter is not bound in red tape. Government has reduced the railway rates, and shipbuilders have agreed to pay more for German iron than British to encourage iron manufacture.

Germany conquers markets by her "floating exhibitions," which are sent all over the world. A steamer is chartered by a syndicate of merchants, furnished as an exhibition of their goods, and dispatched from port to port. Representatives of the firm go ashore and secure orders. They speak the language of the country well, distribute samples and catalogues, and further the interests of the firms. They report to headquarters, and commercial travellers follow in their wake. Besides these exhibitions, there are export associations which maintain bazaars for showing their wares. German are preferred to Yankee goods in South America, not because they are better, but the German understands his business better. He gives long credit, speaks the language, and humours the native.

Professor Loeb, of the University of Chicago, has succeeded in fertilising the eggs of sea-urchins artificially.

India has now an institute for the cure and prevention of hydrophobia by the Pasteur method. It is under the control of Major D. Semple.

Three thousand bronze tablets inscribed with the records of Rome from its foundation to the time of Vespasian are buried in the marshes near Ostia. They were saved from the fire of the Capitol, 69 A. D. Signor Maes, the Italian archæologist, is trying to get the marshes drained and recover them.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, U. S., have to contend with train robbers, and they employ hot steam. The robbers climb usually over the tender, but this and the front of the baggage car are now under the fire of hot steam and water from the boilers of the engine, by means of iron pipes extending along the roof of the cab.

"Cosmos" gives the following preventative and remedy for the irritation and pricks of mosquito bites; Wash the exposed or affected part of the skin with an infusion of quassia-amara.

Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co. have issued, their Yearbook of the Scientific and Learned Societies of the United Kingdom. This well known serial contains much useful information.

A writer in the "Zoologist" states that in the spring he found a nest in a rhododendron which had evidently been built by two sorts of bird in collaboration, a thrush and an accentor modularis. They laid their eggs in the nest and he found the thrush sitting one day, but its weight crushed two eggs of the accentor, and he stopped the partuership.

The high price of ebony has led American pianomakers to use dogwood stained, oiled, and polished, as a substitute for the black keys. The wood is cut into strips and piled up cob-house fashion out of doors until thoroughly seasoned for use.

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by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

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In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a crouching tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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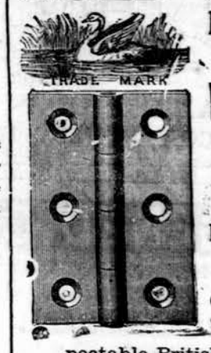

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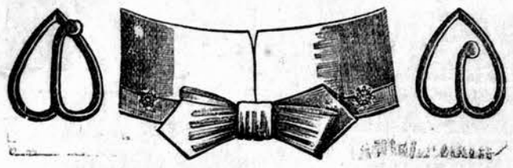

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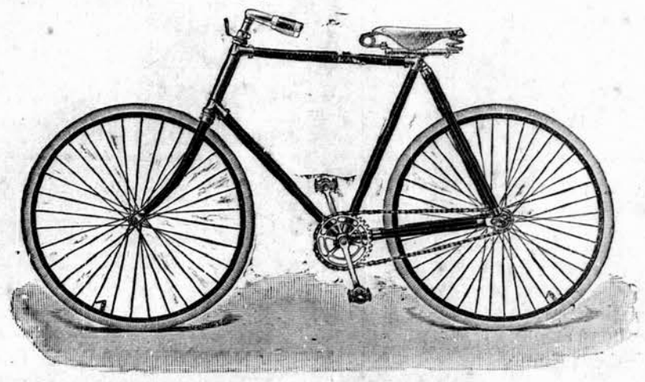

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